Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week —ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING —*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1835. [No. 2,470.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor will hold a Levee in the Town Hall on Monday the 23rd Instant at 11 o'clock, Gentlemen are requested to bring Cards.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor will hold a Durbar in the Town Hall on Tuesday the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor will be happy to receive at Breakfast at 9 o'clock on Monday's and Friday's, Gentlemen desirous of waiting on him at Government House, to commence on Friday the 27th Instant.

ORLANDO FELIX,
A. D. C.

GOVT. HOUSE, PAREL;
20th March, 1835.

LADY GRANT will receive visitors on Tuesday's and Saturday's between the hours of 11 and 1.

ORLANDO FELIX.
A. D. C.

GOVT. HOUSE, PAREL;
20th March, 1835.

TO BE SOLD,

AN highly finished Chariot and Harness, for a pair of Horses, with spring Cushions, double roof and Collings's Axels, built by Hobson and Co., and very little used. The property of the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF CLARE.

A brown charger.

An Iron Grey Arab Colt.

An English Buggy, and very fast trotting Cape Horse, 15-2 in height, and perfectly quiet. Apply to Captain FITZGIBBON, Govt. House, Parell.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

WANTED a respectable intelligent woman (one of middle age would be preferred), as an Assistant to the Schoolmistress of the above Society. Salary, Rupees 30 per month, and free quarters.

None need apply but those whose character will bear strict investigation.

Information as to the duties required, can be obtained on reference to the Schoolmistress; and all applications, accompanied by testimonials to be addressed to the Reverend W. K. FEETCHER, Secretary, Byculla.

BOMBAY, 21*st March*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned being about to close the accounts of the estate of the late Captain HENRY TUDOR, Free Mariner, deceased; requests that any persons being endebted to, or having claims against the said estate, will forthwith pay their debts and prefer their claims to the undersigned, or to Messrs. OWEN and Co., Bombay.

(Signed) J. CALDECOTT,
Sole Executor and Administrator.

ALLEPPY, 24*th Jan.*, 1835.

FOR sale.---A very handsome, strong and high bred Bay Arab Horse, with beautiful action, fourteen hands, one inch high, warranted perfectly sound, gentle, and quiet, not 8 years old, and has carried a Lady---a trial will be given, reference at this office.

Gazette Office, 21*st March*, 1835.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BECK AND Co. On Tuesday next 24th instant, will submit for public outcry, and sell off, chiefly without limit, the following collection of Goods, viz. an Invoice of superior Piece Goods, comprising Long Cloths, Bleached and plain Madapollams, Jamdanies, Book Muslin, Doriahs, Jaconets, Dimity, plain and Satin Jeans, Chintzes of sorts, superfine Flannel, &c. &c. Hyson and Pekoe Teas, in 10 catty boxes, fresh Seidlitz Powders, Japan Cash Boxes, with Patent Locks, Boot Hooks, Hunting Spurs, Cork Screws, &c. a considerable quantity of Glass and Queen's Ware, about 200 dozens of Hodgson's Pale Ale, and sundry other Liquors; a small service of Silver Ware; various useful Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M., any Vehicles, Horses, and other Cattle, that may be received.

FORBES'S STREET, 21*st March*, 1835.

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

FRESH and genuine, in 1oz. bottles may be had at Rs. 10 ℔ Bottle, on application to BECK and Co., Forbes's Street.

Bombay, 21*st March*, 1835.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND Co., the undermentioned Wines, &c of unexceptionable quality, vizt:

Pale and Brown Sherry, at Rs. 20	per doz.
Port ... .at Rs. 24	per doz.
Lisbon..... .. at Rs. 12	"
Brandy ... at 15 *a* 18	"
Do. in wood .... at 3½	per gallon
Jamaica Rum .... at 12	per dozen.

Holland's Gin in cases of 15 large bottles, Rs. 24 per case.
French Liqueurs, of sorts 18 per doz.
Ripe Hodgson's Beer 6 "
Rum Shrub, in pints. 9 "
General Terms—CASH, or a reference for payment.

Forbes's Street, 21*st March*, 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

BILLS of the *Royal Bank of Scotland*, at 30 days sight, on COUTTS and Co. of London, may be had on application to the undersigned, in setts of £50, £100, £150, £200, £300, and £400, at the Exchange of 1s. 10½d. and £500 and upwards at 1 | 11 per Bombay Rupees, and from parties at Outstations, Remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART & CO.

Bombay, 21*st March*, 1835.

GOLD FOR SALE.

SOVEREIGNS at Rs. 10½ each, apply to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.

Bombay, 21*st March*, 1835.

THE NEW BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1835, carefully corrected and arranged up to the 31st December 1834. The DIRECTORY contains besides the usual local matter applicable to Bombay, a large portion of historical, statistical and commercial information of a useful nature, chiefly in a tubular form. It is printed on thick China Paper manufactured on purpose and the price is, five Rupees per Copy. Application to be made to the Price Current Purvoes, at the Custom House.

P. C. O., COLABA, 21*st March*, 1835.

ANNUALS FOR 1835.

DAVID FITZPATRICK, begs to advise the Public of the receipt of his annual supply of the above highly popular publications, and as only 6 copies of each has been received, he recommends early applications to prevent disappointment.

The Keepsake with 17 Engravings...	Rs. 18
Heath's Picturesque annual with 21 beautifully finished Engravings from drawings by Cattermole intended to illustrate Scott and Scotland...	18
The Oriental Annual, comprising highly finished Engravings of Indian Scenery, Architecture and Natural history—the drawings by Daniel, and descriptions by the Revd. Robert Caunter.... ..	21
The Comic Annual, or Lady's Melange of literary Mirth, illustrated by numerous Comic designs by Miss Sheridan.. ..	10
Fisher's drawing Room Scrap Book, by L. E. L. 36 Plates, original Music &c. qto.	21
The English Annual edited by the Honorable Mrs. Norton..	21
The Christian Keepsake, a Missionary Annual..	12
Jeuning's Landscape Annual or Tourist in Spain, commencing with Granada.. ..	18
The Amulet, edited by S. C. Hall..	10
Friendship's offering, a Literary album and annual Remembrancer and Winter's Wreath..	10
Forget me not; a Christmas, New year, and Birth day present..	10
Juvenile forget me not; Do. Do. edited by Mrs. Hall.....	7

BILLS ON LONDON.

FOR Sale, by the undersigned; Bills of the Royal Bank of Scotland, at 60 days sight, on Messrs. COUTTS and Co. London, in setts of £500, at the Exchange of 1 | 11½d per rupee, and £1,000 @ 2s. ℔ Rs Remittances from purchasers at Outstations will be received, through the Pay Office of Bombay.

ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

BOMBAY, 21*st March*, 1835.

SCOTCH POTATOES.

IN very fine order, packed in small baskets, just landed from the Ship "John Campbell" direct from Clyde, sailed 15th November, may be had on application to the Warehouse-keeper of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co. Price 3 Rs per Basket, Cash.

DADY'S BUILDINGS, 21*st March*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AGA ALLY MARAHGEY, Horse Merchant, begs to announce to the Gentlemen at the up-country stations, that, it is his intention to leave Bombay, for Dehli, viâ Poona, Nagpoor, and Cawnpoor, on or about the 25th Instant, with a large batch of superior ARAB HORSES, purchased by him from the Stables of MOOLNA HUTCHIM, amongst which, are several very promising Colts, Racers, &c.

AGA ALLY MARAHGEY, begs also to state, that these Horses, comprise some of the best, ever imported into Bombay, being of the *Najd* and *Gateef* breed.

BOMBAY, 21*st March*, 1835.

TO BE LET.

ONE upper-roomed and commodious House in Nesbit Lane opposite to Messrs. Leggett and Co's. Bakery.

Do. a lower do. next to the Gazette Office.

For particulars, apply to Moroba Sewjee, at the Gazette Office.

For Freight and Passage to London.

THE Ship PRINCE REGENT, 1,000 Tons, W. BOURCHIER Commander; this vessel was lately one of the regular Ships in the E. I. Co's. Service, has spacious accommodations for passengers, carries a surgeon, and will be despatched for London again early in May. Apply to Captain BOURCHIER, or ADAM, SKINNER AND Co.

Dady's Buildings, 21*st March*, 1835.

PROSPECTUS.

THE 1st No. of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE, will be published on 1st of May next, and be continued monthly. The work will include original and selected matter on all subjects connected with Sport---or likely to be interesting to Sporting readers. The size of the work will approximate as nearly as possible to that of the *English Sporting Magazines*; it will be got up in the best style, as to type, paper, &c., and no expence will be spared to render it in every respect worthy of the patronage of the Sporting community. Contributions for the work to be addressed, *bearing postage*, to Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co., Hurkaru Press. They will be numbered as *accepted*,—the Editors reserve to themselves the privilege of rejecting such as in style or matter appear unsuited to a Sporting Magazine---and be inserted (as a general rule) in numerical order. Exceptions perhaps must occasionally be allowed, as where, for example, the paper next on the list for insertion, is either too long or too short, to fit into the concluding sheets of any particular number of the *Magazine*; another of suitable length must then be substituted. In all cases, however, partiality and favoritism will be scrupulously avoided; and for the better observance of this rule, it is requested, that all contributions be anonymous. The Editors wish for good writers, but have no desire to know who they are; and in all matters of dispute or discussion between any two contributors, they preserve a strict neutrality.

Papers for the May number should reach the Editors, if possible, by the 1st of April, and their receipts will be duly acknowledged in the notices to correspondents, in the pages of the *Bengal Hurkaru*.

Terms of Subscription:---16 rupees a year, payable in advance---or two rupees a single number---subscription for the eight months of the current year, ten rupees.

☞ Orders or Remittances are requested to be addressed to the Proprietors, Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co. CALCUTTA; or to their agents at the undermentioned Mofussil Stations:

BENARES, Messrs. Tutt e and Charles,
ALLAHABAD, Mr. J. P. Leslie.
CAWNPORE, Messrs. W. Gee and Co.
AGRA, Messrs. J. Munro and Co.
MEERUT, Mr. M. Hickie.

AGENTS AT

MADRAS, Messrs. Binny and Co.
BOMBAY, Messrs. Adam, Skinner and Co.
NEW YORK, Messrs. Aaron, Palmer and Co.
LONDON, Mr. Thomas Elliott, 32, Bucklersbury.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs.	2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ,,	1
Ships Articles..... ,,	1
Policies of Insurance,..... ,,	2
Bills of Exchange per set, qrs.	2
Interest Bonds,..... ....,,	2
Bills of Lading..... .....,,	2
Powers of Attorney, each ....,,	2

BOMBAY SAVING'S BANK.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that, the following rules of a Saving's Bank established in Bombay, under the guarantee and responsibility of government, be published for general information.

1st The Bank to be denominated "*the Government Saving's Bank.*"

2nd All classes, British, and Native, may invest their savings in the Government Saving's Bank.

3rd The return of the exact sum deposited, together with the interest due thereon at the undermentioned rate, is secured to the depositor under guarantee of the government.

4th The general direction and control of the Bank shall be vested in a Committee of Management, to be nominated by the Governor in Council. The Committee shall meet at such stated periods as may be necessary for the due and efficient control of the proceedings of the Bank.

5th The government agents (the accountant general, and sub-treasurer, for the time being) are charged with the immediate superintendence and execution of all details connected with the Bank. They will also be *ex officio* Members of the Committee of Management. The sub-treasurer, as one of the government agents, will be *ex officio* Secretary to the Bank.

6th A register of deposits will be kept, and generally such other accounts as may be determined on, and approved of, by the Managing Committee.

7th Any sum not less than one rupee will be received in deposit.

8th Whenever any sum deposited by one individual shall amount to Bombay rupees 532 8 (being at the exchange of Bombay rupees 105 and 8 annas per 100 Sicca rupees) equal to Sicca rupees 500, the same will be transferred from the Bank deposit in the general treasury, and subscribed on account of the depositor, to the 4 per cent Bengal Government Loan, until further notice, unless an intimation of its withdrawal, or the withdrawal of a portion of it be given by the depositor within one month after it has reached the amount; and all government securities shall be handed over to the government securities agency at the expiration of three months, (subject to all the rules which obtain in that department,) unless counter instructions be immediately received from the proprietors.

9th Interest at four per cent per annum will be allowed on deposits until further notice.

10th The interest will be calculated on a deposit from the first day of the month succeeding that in which it shall be received, and up to the last day of the month preceding that in which it shall be withdrawn. No interest will be allowed for the broken periods of a month, nor calculated on fractional parts of a rupee.

11th The government reserves to itself the power of lowering or raising the rate of interest; such alteration not to affect deposits above 500 Sicca rupees previously invested in public securities; and due notice to be given in the Bombay Government Gazette of the intention of government, six months before the alteration shall take effect.

12th All deposits will be regularly entered in a book at the time they are made, and the depositor of the deposit made at the presidency will be furnished with a small book having a duplicate of the entry. This book is to be brought to the Bank whenever any sum is deposited or withdrawn. The account thus kept will be closed on the 30th April of every year, and the balance of interest due at that period will be paid to the depositor, or carried to account, thence forward to accumulate at compound yearly interest, until it shall amount to 500 Sicca Rupees when the same will be transferred from the account of the Bank, and subscribed, on account of the depositor, to the Bengal Government 4 per cent Loan, as per rule 8th unless notice of withdrawal a be given within one month, as above, or unless the rate of interest be altered as provided for in rule 11th.

13th No person or persons to deposit money in trust for any other person or persons; provided, however, that this rule shall not be construed to prohibit individuals resident out of Bombay, who cannot attend personally, from making their deposits by any other responsible person; or parents from making deposits on behalf, and on account of their children: or females, who according to the manners and customs of the country, do not usually make their appearance in public, from making such deposits by the hands of other persons.

14th No sum deposited to be transferable, excepting on the personal application of the depositor, supported by written sanction. When peculiar circumstances render a deviation from this rule necessary, the case shall be submitted to the Committee of Management for their sanction.

15th No person will be allowed to deposit any money without making known his or her name, together with his or her profession, business, occupation calling, and residence. A duplicate of this description will be entered in each depositor's book, to be produced whenever any sum is afterwards deposited or withdrawn.

16th. Depositors will be at liberty, at any time, to withdraw any sums, or portions of sums, deposited by them, receiving interest calculated up to the end of the month preceding that in which the withdrawal is made.

17th As a general rule, deposits, with the interest due thereon, will be repaid to the depositors personally, in all practicable cases. In the case of individuals unable to attend in person, the secretary will exercise his discretion in regard to repayment of deposits to responsible persons duly authorized by such absentees to receive the same.

18th Military officers and soldiers, European and Native, will be allowed to invest their savings in the Government Saving's Bank, through the pay master of corps or divisions; and officers and servants of the civil establishments, European and native, through the residents, collectors, and other officers in charge of public treasuries, or who are competent to sign and pay abstracts of civil establishments; and residents, collectors, pay masters, and other officers in charge of public treasuries are hereby authorized to receive subscriptions to the Bank, or to deduct monthly from their abstracts, such sums as the parties within their circle of payment may be desirous of depositing, not being less than one rupee, nor more than 500 Sicca rupees.

19th The deposits referred to in the preceding rule, are to be brought to the credit of subscribers on the last day of the month in which the payment or deduction is made, and rules 19 and 17, respecting the withdrawal of deposits by parties subscribing through residents, collectors, pay masters, and other officers in charge of public treasuries, will be carried into effect under instructions which will be furnished to them by the accountant general.

20th In case of the death of a depositor, the sum at his credit will be paid to his or her executors, or assigns; or in case of no will, according to the law on this head, or the regulation of the service, if the deceased be a military man.

21st In case of any difference between the secretary of the Bank and any depositor, it shall be referred to the decision of the Committee of Management.

22nd A general statement of the funds of the Bank shall be annually made out to the 30th April, after the 1st May: the same to be submitted for the information of government and published in the Bombay Government Gazette.

23rd The Bank to be open daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) and all balances above 500 rupees to be paid over, at the close of each day's proceedings, by the secretary, into the general treasury, where an account with the Bank will be opened and kept.

The Government Saving's Bank will commence business on the 1st May 1835.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 16th March, 1835.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

No opium passports have been issued since the last memorandum published under date the 26th ultimo.

J. TAYLOR,
Warehousekeeper.

Bombay Castle, 18th March, 1835.

PACKETS

For the reception of letters by the following ships are open at this office, and will be closed at 5 P. M. on the day preceding the date of intended departure.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching were.
ship Buckingham shire.	25th inst ..	London....	pro. Cape.
,, Andromache..	1st April..	ditto.....	Cape.
,, Mona.....			
,, Caledonia....	early in Ap.	Liverpool.	uncertain.
,, John Marsh,..			
,, Outerspool....			
,, John Hayes...	uncertain.	ditto,...	
,, Tropic.....		Clyde....	
,, La Gloire.....			
,, Le Nymph	Do.....	Bordeaux.	
,, L' Anacreon..			

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Master Genl.

Bombay, 18th March, 1835.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th March, 1835.

No. 124 of 1835.—Mr. H. B. Campbell (late lieutenant) on the pension establishment, is permitted to reside and receive his pension at Dapoolie.

Bombay Castle, 11th March 1835.

No. 125 of 1835.—Lieutenant colonel Vans Kennedy of the 21st regiment native infantry, is placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, for regimental duty.

Major W. Miller, of the regiment of artillery, is appointed judge advocate general of the army, *vice* lieutenant colonel Vans Kennedy removed.

Bombay Castle, 12th March, 1835.

No. 126 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that in communication with the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, it has been resolved, that no fees shall henceforth be required of military persons or their families, for sacred offices, under this presidency.

No. 127 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that all officers commanding field detachments, shall transmit to the secretary to government in the military department, without delay, copies of their reports to the adjutant and quarter master general's departments, of all movements of an active nature—This order will not supersede the official reports of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, through the adjutant and quarter master general's department.

No. 128 of 1835.—Officers commanding corps, stations and departments, will report to the secretary to government, military department, the death of all officers within their range, without delay.

No. 129 of 1835.—the following promotions are made:—

1st grenadier regiment native infantry.

Ensign W. C. Stather to lieutenant, *vice* Hunt invalided.—*Date of rank.* 17th Feby. 1835.

6th regiment native infantry.

Ensign W. G. McHaffie to be lieutenant, *vice* Maut deceased. 21st July 1134.

7th regiment native infantry.

Ensign T. T. Christie to be lieutenant, *vice* Pottinger killed in action. 18th Febry. 1835.

The undermentioned senior unposted ensigns, to rank from the dates expressed opposite to their respective names, and to be posted to regiments as follows:—

Ensign C. D. Delamotte, 17th February 1835, to the 1st grenadier regiment native infantry.

Ensign A. J Jakes, 18th February 1835, to the 17th regiment native infantry.

Ensign C. Podmore, 18th February 1835, to the 6th regiment native infantry.

No. 130 of 1835.—The leave to Hindoostan granted to lieutenant F. N. B. Tucker, of the 14th regiment native infantry, by general orders of the 7th October last, on private affairs, is extended for a period of six months, on the same account.

No. 131 of 1835.—A division order issued by brigadier general B. Kennett, under date the 22nd January last, directing lieutenant C. Lodge, of the 25th regiment native infantry, to the charge of the detachment at Veerdoor, is confirmed.

No. 132 of 1835.—Brevet captain J. Adamson, of His Majesty's 40th regiment, is appointed interpreter in the Hindoostanee language to that regiment.—Date of appointment, 16th February 1835.

No. 133 of 1835.—The following alterations and promotions are made:—

Infantry.

Senior major C. B. James to be lieutenant colonel, *vice* Flemming retired. *Date of rank.* 4th Novr, 1835

3rd regiment native infantry.

Captain G. Taylor to be Major, *vice* James promoted. 4th Novr. 1833.

4th regiment native infantry.

Adjustment of rank.

Captain W. A. Wroughton, and lieutenant A. M. Haselwood (transferred to the 5th regiment native infantry) to take rank, in succession to Taylor promoted. 4th Novr. 1833.

Promotions.

Lieutenant J. Hallet to be captain, and Ensign H. Price to be lieutenant, in succession to Candy resigned, 29th Novr. 1833.

The undermentioned senior unposted ensigns to rank from the dates expressed opposite to their respective names, and to be posted to regiments as follows:—

Ensign A. G. Shaw, 18th Febraary 1835, to the 22nd regiment native infantry, *vice* ensign A. Morison resigned.

Ensign T. L. Jameson, 18th February 1835, to the 3rd regiment native infantry, *vice* Haselwood.

Medical Establishment.

Adjustment of rank.

Surgeon J. Burns M. D. to take rank, *vice* Fortnom retired. *Date of rank.* 16th Sept. 1834.

Surgeon A. Mackell, to take rank, *vice* Wallace retired. 4th January 1835.

Promotion.

Senior assistant surgeon J. Howison, to be surgeon, *vice* Trash retired. 15th Jany. 1835.

No. 134 of 1835—Ensign E. M. Milne, of the 7th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health

No. 135 of 1835.—Veterinary surgeon T. Hilton, of the horse brigade, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 14th March, 1835.

No. 136 of 1835.—The following promotions are made:—

Senior killedar Mirza Mahomed Ally, of the 3rd class, to be a killedar of the 2nd class, from the 23rd December 1834, and to command the hill fort of Loghur, *vice* Moorad Khan deceased.

Subedar major Luximon Sing, of the 4th regiment native infantry, to be a killedar of the 3rd class, and to command the hill fort of Chakun, from the 23rd December 1834, *vice* Mirza Mahomed Aliy.

Bombay Castle, 16th March, 1835.

No. 137 of 1835.—Captain Molesworth is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the commissariat department.

The undermentioned officers have received permission, by a resolution passed in the general department on the 13th instant, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills, on sick certificate, with leave of absence for twelve months.

Captain J. T. Molesworth.
Lieutenant T. Candy.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.,
Secy. to Govt

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—We love to pay a grateful tribute to deserving and exalted merit. We love to see those parting testimonials of respect breathing admiration, which the virtues of a great man elicit, from a people, over whom, he has resigned a ruling away. But in a far superior degree, we love to see such bestowed, on individuals of subordinate rank, and station,—on men whose splendour and dignity are reflected from *character* alone, unaided by the adventitious, and captivating influence of supreme rank, and primary importance.

Mr. Editor, I have always entertained a high opinion of the "EAST INDIANS." Their expanding genius —their love of knowledge—their restless spirit of activity—their political ambition—fettered though they be by a reluctant chain of *etiquette*, and sterner circumstance—give predicting tokens of a people, yet to be great. It will be well for British India to cultivate with nurturing care the tender shoots of a plant which her hand has sown. Oh! let it be not neglected to flourish in rankling acerbity, amidst the thorns and thickets of indifference, and reproach; lest the day arrive when out of the "*nettle danger,*" we will in vain endeavour to pluck the "*flower safety.*" Let Government continue to direct upon this worthy class the same benign rays of political regard which are now beaming upon them, and I am confident the benificence of its lustre, will be reaped in the double refraction of their generous loyalty, and zealous utility. And that Government will soon be willing to fling back the doors of the political edifice, on the auspicious approach of any intelligent footstep, and that without the least injunction, or restraint upon the will, in entering any particular apartment,—its numerous, and gorgeous halls will be open for the reception of the good, the worthy, and the deserving.

Quitting those general reflections, Mr. Editor, I feel a pleasure in being able to record the following fact; which I am sure will be as gratifying to the feelings, as inspiriting to the emulation of your East Indian readers.

The venality of the Hindoo natives in matters of trust, may be asserted by any one without being imputed with pertinacity. It is no uncommon occurrence to see native Mamlutdars, and Nazirs forfeiting their situations, through an over anxiety to allay the uneasiness of an "*itching palm.*" And it is really cheering to say that our vexation on this score is a little relieved, by perceiving that their hearts are not callous to the deliberate notice, and warm appreciation of conduct, the reverse of their own.

Mr. Forgett is the only Nazir, I believe, ever appointed here from the East Indian body, and the credit of this appointment, is principally due to Mr. Marriott and Mr. Warden. His post is the Poona District, and he has been in the exercise of his duties there, but little more than a year!—a short period; but sufficient, thro' the illustration of his integrity, and virtue, to attract the warm approbation of the principal Inhabitants of the city of Poonah, unaccustomed as they heretofore have been, to expend their compliments and praise upon the virtues of their former nazirs. On the 1st March 1835, the Principal Sirdars, Sowcars, Mahajans and others, addressed Mr. Mariott, for the purpose of shewing their deep and universal satisfaction, with the upright, conciliatory, and uncompromising conduct of their Nazir in the exercise of his office. They bring the bribery and corruption formerly practised to view, and place them in hideous contrast with Mr. Forgetts unbending honesty to them.

They express their utmost satisfaction with his general serenity, and amiable demeanour of manner. They acknowledge the soundness of his views, and the well tempered justice of his arrangements, in the execution of his duty. They attribute much of the ability, and circumspection which he carried into his details of business, to his perfect knowledge of the Murathee language. And they finally declare that, this announcement of their sentiments, is intended to promote the public good, by shewing that virtue, and honesty is the only passport, to public favor. Mr. Marriott, on expressing his concurrent satisfaction with the conduct of the Nazir, ordered the address to be recorded on the Duftur, in order that others might be thereby guided in their endeavours to work out a crown of civil approbation. We see from this that the Native character is not destitute of a love of virtue; and we have further a bright example of the moral worth of the East Indian character, which we have no doubt Government will, in future reckon on according to its sterling value.

Mr. Forgett is, I understand, to be appointed a Junior Commissioner in one of the Courts in Poonah.

Your's Mr. Editor,
SERPENS.

OUTSTATION, 16th March, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Various reports having been spread as to the present Manager resigning the management of the Theatre in consequence of having involved himself rather largely, which can only be attributed to the scantiness of the house. But what causes this scantiness? Well may it be known now with good foundation the cause of it, because our late Governor was unfriendly with Theatricals: and on such evenings as were pitched upon for the Performance, then would he pitch upon such evenings for his suppers; and why was the house always so poor and scanty? I have heard it was thus talk'd upon—the Gents used to say, "why I'll *rather* go to the Play to-night, but perhaps his Lordship would be offended at our not attending so honorable an invitation, never mind my dear, (turning round to his half stewed companion, who is, as the saying is, like the spongy side of a toasted Muffin, literally butter'd) his L—s—p will not be here much longer, then we shall visit the Theatre, and all that it possesses"—Such are the sayings Mr. Editor, and many agree with me in saying that the present Manager had better *try* a little longer, and I'm sure there's not the least doubt, but that the ends will be made to meet *again*—and perhaps the Noble Sir R.—may honor the house with his presence.

This will of course meet the eye of the deserving Manager, and he'll see that though the house for sometime past has been deserted, yet he may hope for better times!!

I am, Mr, Editor,
Your humble Servant,
TRY AGAIN.

March 20th,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Nothing is so complicated as the pay machinery of the army, perhaps few establishments are so expensive. To any one, the array of clerks and papers, in every Pay office, must appear wonderful; to those who have to maintain them, terrific. I have written out a plan by which business might be immensely simplified, and what is now, the work of, I suppose, some hundred, might scarcely furnish occupation for half a dozen individuals. While offices are now filled with books and papers, which no person could be expected to wade through, a table drawer would hold nearly all the documents which would then be necessary; arrears of business would be effectually guarded against, as each twelvemonth would begin and end a new series; and instead of absence of proper supervision, which is impracticable, in the present manner of transacting the duties of an office, a child might superintend it all. I know that the adoption of this plan would injure many, but I know, also, that it would be a great saving to Government, and so benefit the payers of taxes, in equal proportion, to the injury inflicted on the receivers of salaries, paid out of the sums collected. Economy and simplicity have became essential to Government, during late years; those therefore, must be the principal objects held in view, in all deviations from established practice.—Convenience to the members of the army would likewise follow, as officers would draw a certain consolidated sum, wherever they were, and for whatever month, and so be saved a great deal of trouble, which constant variation in their pay and allowances causes—I have in the paper I now submit, spoken only, of the Regular army and staff, and of their pay; but if a consequent plan, for an improved method of paying contingent expenditure, and other military charges, be required, I shall be happy, to lay such a one before the public. I wish to have this printed in your paper, as it will then meet the eye of officers of government, and give them an opportunity of an unbiassed examination of it; if it be found good, let who will obtain its adoption, and reap the honours of patentity; if bad, it may even be treated as an infant trouvas, which each person may fancy to have issued, from a king, or a beggar, a wise man, or fool, according to his taste.

I am Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
FOUNDLING.

A scheme for simplifying accounts in the military department, whereby the duties may be lessened, and a consequent reduction in expenditure ensue.

1st. A general military paymaster, with a suitable establishment, to be maintained at the presidency; all other paymasterships, deputy paymasterships, and military treasure-chest-keeperships, to be abolished.

2nd. An average to be struck, for the last three years, of all sums paid to officers of the different ranks, under this presidency, on account of pay, and personal allowances, for boats, horses, &c. such permanent addition to be made to their pay, as the result shall determine.

3. The same to be done, with regard to sums paid to native officers and men, calculating sweetmeat money, grain compensation, &c; a similar permanent addition to be made to their pay.

4. The pay of all officers, and men, to be consolidated, and no difference to be made, whether the troops be in garrison, or on the field; and that the same sum shall be considered due on the 1st of each calendar month, whether it be a long or a short one.

5. All payments, on such account, to be made monthly in advance, so that broken periods shall never appear in the accounts.

6. At every station, a muster master to be appointed to muster the troops, such officer to be a civilian, wherever possible, but if impossible, one of the staff.

7. No addition to be made to the muster master's pay, but if not receiving horse allowance, he be permitted to muster either on horseback, or on foot; and if the force be too large to admit of his mustering the whole on the 1st of the month, he be made to take the muster of a portion in the morning of that day, of a second similar portion in the evening, and so on, morning and evening, till the whole be finished.

8. Muster rolls to be made out in triplicate, by the officer in charge of each company; all on staff employ to be marked off as such, with their staff designations specified: all others, absent on the day of muster, to be marked off absent by order, or against orders, as the case may be. Men sick, or on duty, to come under the former head.

9. Abstracts be made out in triplicate, likewise, by the Regimental paymaster. They shall be made on three separate sides of a sheet of foolscap paper. On the first side, the sums due to officers and men present; to be written on the second, those due to absentees by order, and to absentees against orders; on the third, the money to be remitted.

10th Absentees against orders to forfeit all sums due to them on the day of muster.

11th Muster rolls to be certified on honor to be correct, by the officers in charge of companies, and by the commanding officer, and a like certificate to be added to abstracts, signed by those officers, and also by the Regimental paymaster.

12th No separate muster to be made out for tents and tent carriage, but the possession, or non-possession of them to be stated in the muster rolls of companies.

13th To secure officers concerned, from imposition, certificates on honour may be monthly demanded by officers in command or charge of companies, from the other officers in their company, whether senior or junior to them, that they are, bona fide, provided with the requisite tents, carriage, &c. and that they have, bona fide, kept them up since the date of the last muster of them.

14th That in the event of an officer's delaying to give the above described certificate, three months after being called on to do so, or giving in a false certificate, or giving in a true one, acknowledging continued neglect on this point, for the last three months, shall not lose his pay on that account, but be at once dismissed the service.

15th That three several instances, for any period, of this species of neglect, if taken notice of three several times, in orders, be considered as a continued neglect for three months.

16. The mustering officer is to compare the muster Roll with the state of the Regiment as viewed by himself, and the abstract with the Muster Rolls, and on finding them correct, must sign both documents, and transmit one copy of each to the officer in charge of the company from which they came, in the case of muster Rolls, and to the Regimental paymaster in the case of abstracts. One to the paymaster General in Bombay, and one to the Collector of the district in which payment of the troops is to be made.

17. On receipt of these, payment is to be made to the paymaster of the Regt. by the Collector, or his Deputy, for all officers and men present, or borne upon the Muster Roll as absent by order, or on staff employ. —All present to be paid in cash, to be sent by either Hoondie, or treasure party, as may be most expedient. All Remitances and absentees pay to be given in bills on the paymaster general.

18. These bills to be cashed at par by any treasury within this Presidency, and the notes so cashed to be received in the accounts of the treasurer who has cashed them, as a money balance in hand,

19. If these notes be not presented for payment within one year after date, they are to be considered as null and void, and the amount shall be recoverable neither at the office whence they were issued, nor at any other.

20. These notes are never to be reissued, but to be transmitted to the paymaster general twelve months after date, as vouchers for payments having been made

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21. Every such note, on being presented for payment, shall be indorsed by the party demanding payment, and these notes may be transferrable like bills payable to order jon being similarly indorsed, by the party to whom they were issued in the first Instance.

22. No officer, or private, shall be paid any regimental pay by any one excepting the Regimental paymaster, who on application, shall transmit him his pay, by a bill of the above description.

23rd. That individuals on the Staff, or the senior where there are several of the same department, prepare muster Rolls, in a manner similar to that used by Regimental Officers, and transmit them with their abstracts in triplicate, after receiving the signature of the mustering Officer, to the Head of their department, who will draw their Staff pay, and pay them as Regimental Officers do.

24th. Regiments or Heads of offices serving in no particular collectorate, shall receive the amount of their abstracts direct from the Paymaster General at Bombay.

25th. Every note to be numbered, and a statement in duplicate, of issues and payment, either in cash or of such notes, with their numbers, and the names of the drawers and recorders, and amount, and date, shall be monthly transmitted to the paymaster General from every treasurer in the presidency, who may have either paid in them, or cashed them; the paymaster General is to keep one copy in his office, and the other is to be lodged in the office of the General treasury.

26th. Notes on the paymaster General not to be payable by the paymaster in person, but at the General treasury in Bombay, or by any other treasury, out of the island—that at which they were issued included.

27th. On the 1st of April each year, the paymaster General shall make out, for the use of the auditor, an account of all sums paid, in the year preceding the 1st of January last, to heads of Offices, or Regiments, and by whom and to whom payment has been made, the sum paid in cash to be given, the sum in notes cashed, and by whom cashed, and the sum in notes not cashed, but payable, and the sum in notes not cashed and not payable from default of presentation in time. Muster Rolls &c. shall be kept as vouchers of these payments, to be forthcoming in proving the accounts, if required.

28th. After the account has been audited, it shall be countersigned by the auditor, if found correct, and then submitted to the Governor in Council, and if [illegible]ved by him, receive his signature.

[illegible]th. The account to be signed or protested, with reasons of protestation, by the Governor and Council within 6 months after transmission from the office of the Paymaster General. After it has received the signature of the Governor in Council no item can be called in question by any officer in this presidency, no deficiency can be claimed, nor can any excess be deducted.

30th. The Governor in Council shall, immediately after signing the account, notify that he has done so in the Government Gazette.

P. S. This plan is doubtless capable of improvement, all I mean to advance is, that improvement in the military Pay Department should have a groundwork something similar to that proposed by me.

F.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—Understanding that orders from home have come out calling for considerable reductions in the expenditure of this country, to the amount of one crore of rupees, and as the junior grades of all branches of the public Service, have already experienced a diminution of their salaries to the utmost extent that even the most selfish and unfeeling could desire, it becomes, therefore, a matter of consideration from what sources, this large sum is to be obtained, or by what further measure of economy, a reduction in the expenditure can be made to so large an amount.

With reference to the latter expedient, it is said that the abolition of the Indian Navy, and the substitution of some small vessels belonging to the Royal Navy, is to be one of the measures whereby our Rulers expect to meet the demands for retrenchment. How far the substitution of H. M. Vessels, of the same class as those of the Indian Navy, can forward these economical views, I am at a loss to conjecture. From the former vessels being entirely manned with Europeans, and those of the latter service with only a proportion of so expensive a complement, I should think the expence would be considerably increased by the contemplated arrangement. In addition to which, the officers of the Royal Navy would never be so completely under the control of the Local Authorities as to render their services efficient, and their ignorance of the language and manners of the natives, would, I fear, often lead them, when absent from the Presidencies into measures that would embarass Government, so that if this arrangement is carried into effect, the Indian Government would incur an additional expence for a force that would not be completely under their orders, and consequently not so useful as the Service they supersede.

Instead, therefore, of abolishing the Indian Navy, which is considered by this Government as essentially necessary for the protection of trade on the western side of India, it would, perhaps, be better to speculate, whether considerable reductions could not be made in the expenditure for that branch of the Public Service. The immense sum of 17 Lacs was charged last year, in the Public accounts, against the Indian Navy. Surely this amount is far too large for the mere protection of the trade of this side of India, more especially when it is taken into consideration how few vessels compose that force. I believe only 4 vessels of 18, and 3 of 10 guns are actually employed in the protection of our trade in the Gulf of Persia, and the Red Sea. This small force cannot cost above 5 Lacs. How then is that trifle swelled to seventeen lacs? That considerable expence is incurred by keeping up a number of small Vessels, (of such form and build as would astonish a scientific person) I will readily admit, but, at the same time, deny that these craft are of any other use than to carry about letters and Passengers, and to increase the patronage of the head of the service.

The expence of managing this trifling force is far too great, and considerable reductions might be made in this respect. I cannot see what necessity can exist for a Superintendant, drawing the large salary of 42,000 Rs. a year, at the Head of so small a body of Officers. An experienced India Naval officer,—one who combined professional knowledge, with judgment and temper, and who could have no conflicting interest at variance with his duty, might be selected to act as Assistant to Colonel Wood, and carry on the details of the Service in the name of Government; and this measure, so far from impairing its efficiency, would rather increase it, as the Officer selected would, in virtue of his commission, possess military authority, which the present Superintendant, being only a *civil functionary*, has not, but is merely *an organ of communication with Government*. Allowing Colonel Wood's assistant a liberal salary, a saving of 25,000 Rs. would be effected; this, with other reductions in the office establishment, and doing away with the Superintendant, boats, &c., would amount to 50,000 Rs. a year.

Should this hasty sketch meet with insertion I shall be happy, when at leisure, to give you further information on this subject.

M.

BOMBAY, *March*, 30*th*, 1835.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

At Bombay on Tuesday the 17th Instant, by the Revd. Mr. Laurie, Mr. E. J. Martinnant, to Miss Matilda Rogers.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th Instant, Mrs. A. B. Boswell, of a Son.

At Kirkee on the morning 16th Instant, the Lady of Captain R. R. Gillespie, H. M's. 4th Queen's own Light Dragoons, of a Son.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Surgeon Sheppee, B. E. Regt. from Poonah.
Lieut. T. B. Hamilton 1st Lt. Cavy. from Khandalah.

DEPARTURES.

Major W. D. Robertson, 8th Regt. to Poonah.
Major P. D. Ottey, 11th Regt. do.
Lieut. Valiant, H. M. 40th Regt. do.
Bt. Captain M. Duff, do. do.
Captain McKenzie, do. do.
Lieut. Oliver, do. do.
Lieut. Wakefield, do. do.
Lieut. Bowen, do. do.
Asst. Surgn. West, do. do.
Col. Valiant, Commandant, do.
2d Lt. G. W. Bell, Artillery to Surat,
Capt. T. C. Parr, Marine Bn. to Poonah.

SHIPPING REPORT.

DEPARTURES.

17th. His M. Ship Melville, Bearing the Flag of His Excellency the Vice Admiral Sir John Gore, K. C. B. Commander in Chief, Henry Hart Esq. Captain to London.

Passengers,—The Right Hon'ble John Earl of Clare late Governor of Bombay, and Capt. Hon'ble F. Cavendish, H. M. 20th Regt.

18th, Barque Mary (Free Trader) T. Tucker Master, to Liverpool.

Passengers,—The Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Missionary, W. A. Fallon, and D. Milne, E. Regt.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, 21st MARCH, 1835.

No arrivals since our last.

THE *Buckinghamshire*, Capt. Hopkins, will positively leave this harbour for England, on the 25th instant.

H. M. Ship, *Melville*, bearing the flag of His Excellency the Vice Admiral Sir John Gore, K. C. B., left this harbour for England on the 17th instant, with the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Clare, late Governor of this Presidency, and Captain the Hon'ble T. Cavendish, H. M. 20th regiment, as passengers.

WE beg to direct the attention of our naval readers to the letter which appears in our columns of this day under the signature of "M." We ourselves are not, at this moment, sufficiently acquainted with the subject on which the letter treats, nor have we the necessary materials at our hand to enable us to make any comments upon it. On one point, by the way, however, we beg to correct our Correspondent. The present Superintendant of Marine is not, as he says "*only* a Civil functionary," as he has also a *military* jurisdiction, as Commandant of the marine corps, and has every power over that corps that any officer in the Company's regular army, of similar rank, possesses over the corps of which he is commandant; they are on precisely the same footing.

By a private letter received from one of the officers sent on the Survey of the Maldiva Islands, dated at *Cochin* the 6th inst., we learn that, from the unhealthy state of the officers and Crew, the survey had been suspended. It was absolutely impossible to proceed with it from the want of the necessary number of sailors to work the Vessels. At the date of the letter there were forty two in the sick list. Three of the officers, together with the Doctor and his mate, were among that number. The sick have all been removed to *Cochin*, where they are under the charge of Doctor Oliphant. The writer of the letter says "our sickness has been, "*berriberry*, and violent inflammation of "the bowels, acting just like poison." The servants have all demanded their discharge, and some of them are so debilitated, that, even were they disposed to return to the Islands, they would be of no service. The Lascars and Sepoys dread the idea of returning, and those who have as yet escaped sickness are said to be "almost frightened to death" at the prospect of being again sent there. The Surveying Vessels will remain, we believe, at Cochin until the pleasure of Government is known. A full representation has been made of the condition of the officers and crew, and it is supposed that if Government still persevere in their intention of having the Survey of those Islands completed, they will dispatch a new crew to join the Surveying vessels.

THERE is a report in circulation that a Ghora-wallah in the service of one of the officers of H. M. 40th Regt. was murdered by a Soldier of the same Regiment on Wednesday last. We have not been able to learn the full particulars of this distressing case, but we have heard that the soldier was, at the time he committed the deed, in a state of intoxication, and that the weapon with which he inflicted the wounds of which the unfortunate man died was, a bayonet. We suppose the case will come on for trial before the present sessions.

ON the morning of Wednesday last the Troops in the Garrison, with those at present stationed at Colaba, together with the staff of the Presidency, were assembled on the Esplanade to hear read the Proclamation on the occasion of the Right Hon'ble Sir Robert GRANT assuming charge of the Government.

WE are glad to observe by the General Orders which appeared in this week's *Government Gazette* that the Government have resolved that no fees shall henceforth be exacted from the Military for sacred offices, under this Presidency. So far as it goes, this order is as it should be. It is one other proof of the influence of the press, and of public opinion, and altho' tardily bestowed, the boon is of not the less value. Yet it is matter of regret that a measure so calculated to inspire grateful feeling should come in such a shape as to neutralize, in a great measure, the credit which the principle of it entitles the Government to. Clerical fees have been all along objected to as much, if not more on the grounds of the mischief the exaction of them did to the cause of religion, as the tax they formed on the community. The well directed mind lamented that the Church should have been held up to the native as well as to the Europeon population as a mercenary mistress whose favors were only to be procured at a stipulated fee. The public were as much interested in the character of the Church as the clergy themselves, and it by no means lessened the injury that Church had suffered by the exaction of those fees, that the Clergy had consented to receive the proferred guerdon. The Clergy are but the servants of the Church, and it was the duty of the Christian portion of the community to use every endeavour, by fair discussion, to repair the injury that Church had sustained. They have, thro' the public press,—that organ of public opinion, done so, and the result has, to a certain extent, been favorable. It is the triumph of the friends of the Church over those who take not so much interest in its welfare,—the triumph of justice over varice. But we have said that the fees were objected to on the ground of the inimical feeling which the exaction of them was calculated to create against the Church itself, and we regret that the present order, altho' relieving a portion of the public in a pecuniary point of view, does by no means remove that ground of complaint. Fees are still to be levied from all classes of the community, except "Military persons!" Why is this distinction drawn? We can assure those who have been instrumental in passing this order that it is a distinction which will, by no means, give satisfaction. It is establishing a sort of privileged *Caste*, and even those who will benefit by it are too generous and just to be satisfied with a measure which, while *all* had the same ground of complaint, has been extended to them without any apparent ground of preference. And even in a pecuniary point of view there are many of the European population in the Presidency who have claims no less strong than those of the Army, for exemption from the payment of those fees. Had the resolution gone to the extent of relieving *all classes* of the community from the exaction, then indeed, would the Government have been doing a service which would have been appretiated, and for which the public at large would have been very grateful. As it is, it will lead to the impression that an unjust distinction has been drawn, and give just grounds for much discontent. Good should not be done by halves, and with a Government, more especially, any measures so immediately connected with complaints which have so much occupied public attention, should, in a remedy being attempted, carry that full and ample justice which would at once give a grace to the act, and dignity to the donors.

WE beg to draw the attention of the Heads of Departments in the presidency to the letter which appears in our Columns of this day under the signature of "FOUNDLING." It professes to give a plan by which much money and labor would be saved.

ON Wednesday last, the 1st quarter Session of the year commenced before the Chief Justice, SIR HERBERT COMPTON, and SIR JOHN WITHER AWDRY. The following European and Native Gentlemen composed the Grand Jury.

A Farquharson, Esq.—FOREMAN.

S. D. Murray, Esq.	Junardhun Ramchunderjee,
L. Grant, Esq.	Jahangeer Framjee Nanabhoy,
J. McLeod, Esq.	Nowrojee Jumsetjee,
J. Graham, Esq.	Jehangeer Heerjee,
C. McLeod, Esq.	Merwanjee Nowrojee,
H. F. Owen, Esq.	Ardaseer Hormusjee,
J. Bowman, Esq.	RustomjeeRuttonjee,
E. E. Elliott, Esq.	Mahomed Ally Rogay,
H. Fawcett, Esq.	Ragoba Jewajee,
C. S. Stewart, Esq.	Jugunathjee Sunkersett,
W. S. Grey, Esq.	Esquires,
D. L. Burns, Esq.	

The Calendar for the present Sessions is perhaps the lightest that has been in Bombay for the last 30 years. No higher encomium could be paid to the Police establishment than this almost total absence of crime, and we can only wish how long such a state of things may continue.

By the time of our next issue we shall endeavor to ascertain the names of the individuals to be tried, and the nature of the Charges brought against them.

A NATIVE Correspondent has favored us with a copy of the following address by the inhabitants of Poonah, to the Earl of CLARE on the eve of his retirement from the Government, and of his Lordship's reply thereto.

Translation of an address from the principal inhabitants of Poona, to the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Clare Governor, &c. &c. &c.

We the undersigned, Inhabitants of Poona and the Deccan, understanding that your Lordship is about to leave this country and to return to your native land, cannot avoid expressing our grateful thanks for the many benefits which we have received during your administration.

Your Lordship has now held the Government of this Presidency for four years, and you have during that period by your noble demeanour, your mild and courteous manners, and your kind consideration towards your subjects, established yourself in the affections of all the natives of the Deccan.

Your Lordship has shewn such goodness to us generally, that under your liberal administration every one has enjoyed peace and happiness. You have also maintained to persons of different stations in life, that respect and dignity to which their respective ranks entitled them—so that all were pleased by the attention shewn them, and gratified by the liberal treatment extended towards them.—Owing to the consideration and benevolence of your Lordship, we have lived happily under your fostering care and protection; we now hear that you are about to return to Europe and this causes us the most lively regret. We have therefore transmitted this address in token of our gratitude and attachment—and we have attached our signatures to it in the hope that your Lordship will deign to keep it by you as a token of our constant esteem and affection.

—Dated 9th March 1835.

(Signed,) By SREE BHOW MAHARAJ OF KOLAPOOR, MADHOWRAO GUNGADHUR MIRUJKUR AMRARO TRIMBUCK POORUNDEREY, and upwards of three hundred other Principal Inhabitants of Poona and the Deccan.

Reply given by Lord Clare.

To Bhow Maharaj Madhow Raõ Mirujkur, and the principal inhabitants of Poona and the Deccan.

I have received the address which you have transmitted expressing your regret at my departure, and your satisfaction at the measures pursued towards you during the period of my administration.

I beg to return to you my best thanks for this mark of your esteem and regard, and to assure you that for the space of nearly four years during which, I have held the Government of this Presidency, it has been my firm and constant object to follow that wise and impartial course marked out for me by my illustrious Predecessors the Honorable Mr. Elphinstone and Sir John Malcolm—should I have succeeded by the measures adopted towards you in gaining in any degree your regard and esteem, that circumstance alone will be to me, the most desirable reward.

It has been my first wish to preserve unimpaired, your several rights and privileges, to administer impartial Justice, and to protect and preserve your interests—and the utmost gratification that I could receive on my vacating the Government is to know that my wishes and feelings towards you generally have been so kindly appreciated.

I am now on the point of leaving this Country, but believe me that my best wishes will always attend every one of you, and that in whatever situation it may please Providence hereafter to place me, I shall take a warm interest in your happiness and ever be ready to promote your welfare or advance your prosperity.

I request you to convey to the Inhabitants of Poona generally my thanks, for this token of their esteem, &c. &c. &c.

EUROPE.

COOPER'S TALES EXAMINED BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

The *Times* observes:—Mr Cooper's cock-and-a-bull story of having heard of the burning of the two Houses of Parliament at Dudley, on the night of their destruction, was, we believe, discredited by most reasonable minds before the local inquiry was instituted. First, it was clear, that if the story of Mr. Cooper was true, the first must have been the work of an incendiary, and the incendiary must have loved gossip so much more than he feared hanging, as to have furnished a clue to discovery, by communicating to some other person or persons the time fixed for the perpetration of the crime. There is in this at least a gross improbability. An incendiary must have had every motive for secrecy. But what inducement, it is asked, had Mr. Cooper to invent such a story? The answer is, that supposing Mr. Cooper to be a man of weak nerves, circumstances must have disposed him to favour the idea of incendiarism. He was the stove-maker, and he or his partner had the superintendence of the flues.* He was asked before the Council whether the flues could have borne the heat of burning the tallies; the accident had before been attributed to the flues; the honour of his flues was concerned, and imagination may have helped out the conviction on his own mind that the fire could not have proceeded from his flues, but from the hands of an incendiary. We all know that the possession of an idea, especially where the interests are supposed to be concerned, works wonders in the fancy of persons of a certain temperament.

* In the *Times* of Friday, Mr Cooper denied that he had anything to do with the flues; but why did he not deny the fact when it was stated in all the papers some days back?

* * * *

Absurd as the story was on the face of it, the Council were bound to investigate it, but the method of proceeding seems to have been almost as strange as the tale itself. Instead of instantly instituting inquiries at the inn at Dudley, where Mr. Cooper heard the wonder of wonders, a chase after the guard of the Shrewsbury coach was, suggested by a high authority as indispensably necessary, and some time was lost in hunting him out. The logic of this appears to be highly curious, Mr Cooper said he heard certain reports at Dudley on the 16th. "To ascertain whether he did hear those reports or not at an inn at Dudley on the 16th, let us find out whether he came up by the Shrewsbury coach the next day," says our England's SOLOMON. The second step of making the inquiries at Dudley seems to common minds rather more to the purpose, though the great inquisitor may have held with the saying that "the longest way about is the neare t way home." This train of examination would furnish apt matter for a parody of John Gilpin's ride, and when next a certain great man examines a guard, our prayer is, may we be there to hear. The third step has what the lawyers call a colourable ground; being, in fact, an elaborate examination as to the colour of Mr Cooper's supposed informant. Was his complexion black, brown, or yellow? Was his stock black, white, or gray? Was his coat claret or peach-blossom?

The Chancellor's question, as to the manner of man who informed Mr Cooper of the burning of the two Houses, was, whether he was a black man or a white man, and the suspicions of the Learned Lord are evident from the drift of the interrogation. The further working out of the inquiry may be thus imagined—indeed, what we add to the course of examination really pursued, is but the natural sequence:—

The Lord Chancellor: Now, Mr Cooper, perhaps you will be able to recollect what sort of a person it was who brought the news of the burning of the two Houses?

Mr Cooper: I cannot exactly describe him.

The Lord Chancellor: Was he a black man or a white man?

Mr. Cooper: I do not exactly understand your Lordship's question. He certainly was not what is called a black man; that is, not a man of colour.

The Lord Chancellor: You spoke of a boot-jack and slippers—pray did this person wear boots or shoes?

Mr Cooper: I really cannot positively say.

The Lord Chancellor: Did you not observe anything remarkable about his feet.

Mr Cooper: I did not particularly notice.

The Lord Chancellor: Do you mean to say that you would not have observed anything out of the common way in the form of his feet?

Mr Cooper: Perhaps I might—perhaps I might not.

The Lord Chancellor: Is it possible that you did not observe whether he had the feet of a man or the hoofs of a beast? Come, Sir, had he a club-foot?

Mr Cooper: He had a foot in the club-room of the Inn, my Lord.

The Lord Chancellor: Bah! Remember where you are, Sir. Pray, Mr Cooper did you observe any peculiarity about the head of your informant.

Mr Cooper: No, my Lord.

The Lord Chancellor: You say he was not black—now answer me, was his forehead altogether like the forehead of the human species?

Mr Cooper: I am no phrenologist, My Lord.

The Lord Chancellor: Perhaps not, Sir; but nevertheless, you can tell, I suppose, whether a man has the forehead usual to our species, or the forehead of a goat or a stag. Was there any projection from his forehead?

Mr Cooper: My Lord, he wore his hat.

The Lord Chancellor: If he had horns under his hat, should you have discovered them?

Mr Cooper: Why, my Lord, that is a difficult question to answer. I would not be censorious, My Lord.

The Lord Chancellor: Nobody asks you, Sir. Was there a good light in the room?

Mr Cooper: Pretty fair, My Lord.

The Lord Chancellor: What do you mean by a fair light?

Mr Cooper: A sufficiency, my Lord.

The Lord Chancellor: You don't mean to assert that the light was of a fair shade?

Mr Cooper: No, my Lord.

The Lord Chancellor (with strong emphasis, and striking the table): Upon your oath, Sir, was it not blue? Did not the candles burn blue, I say? Answer upon your oath.

Mr Cooper: I have said, my Lord, that the man was not black, and the light was not blue. The candles burnt as tallow candles always do, to the best of my recollection, and I remember that they required a deal of snuffing?

The Lord Chancellor: Pray, Sir, did you remark any particular smell while your informant was in the room?

Mr Cooper: No more than I do now, my Lord.

The Lord Chancellor: You mean to say that you smell brimstone now?

Mr Cooper: God forbid that I should be so disrespectful to your Lordship. I trust I know better before whom I stand, my Lord.

The Lord Chancellor: Come, Sir, to the point—have you no suspicion that your informant was the Archdeceiver himself?

Mr Cooper: No more than that your Lordship is, though he is not unlike your Lordship in his speech; but, my Lord, to give the Devil his due, he told the truth.—*Examiner, Nov.* 2.

HINTS FOR A NEW PALACE FOR THE PARLIAMENT.

THE important duty now devolves upon the Government of providing buildings for the assembly of the two Houses of Legislature. Circumstances must determine the temporary place of meeting for the next session, or longer. Dismissing from our attention, therefore, the various suggestions upon this point, we come at once to the preliminary arrangements for the planning and erection of a new structure. Many great and serious evils resulted from the inconveniences of the old House of Commons; and we have a right to demand, that all those inconveniences shall be completely obviated, and every accommodation, which the highest skill and unlimited means can furnish, should be supplied. The wants of the Peers, also, are to be considered, not with reference to the present unhappy position and circumstances of that House, but looking forward to the time when the Second Chamber will have been purified, and attained its proper rank and value in the eyes of the nation. It is a great subject, and must be gravely and deliberately viewed in all its bearings. The Palace of the Legislature, where the laws are propounded and settled, and the interests of a whole people are discussed should include every accommodation that past experience and forethought of the prospect of future improvements may show to be required. It is a structure to endure for ages; and as such should anticipate, as far as may be foreseen, future wants. It should likewise be a monument of the greatness of the nation, its wealth and resources, and the advancement of the arts.

Viewing the subject *in limine*, the ground points for consideration are—

The Accommodation required in the new building.

Its site;

Its Architectural character.

The cost is not an object: money is not to be wasted, but it is not to be spared.

There are also evils to be shunned—*jobbing secrecy*, and *precipitancy*. The two latter almost include the first; for if due deliberation be had, and publicity be given, there is little chance of a job going undetected. The first and great point to be insisted upon is deliberation. One rash and inconsiderate step leads to an infinite series of blunders and makeshifts. No decided step should be taken, no course be resolved upon, without the concurrence of both Houses, after mature inquiry. The best information should be collected upon every branch of the subject; suggestions be well weighed; opinions carefully considered; and above all publicity be given to the various plans submitted. Let these be well tested by free discussion. There is no fear that the public mind will be divided between two or more plans. In a matter of such moment, there will be little doubt but that what is really the best course will sooner or latter appear so to all intelligent persons. We have had too much of secret juntas and self-styled committees of taste, deciding agreeably to the whispered counsel of interested persons.

The subject being thoroughly sifted in a Committee of the whole of each House, should then be referred to a Select Committee chosen from both, to carry the views of the two bodies into effect. With such preparation there can be no doubt but that the fiat of the nation would approve and confirm their decision.

As regards the *Site*—that will be mainly determined by the quantity of ground required for the accommodation of the two Houses. Three localities more immediately suggest themselves,—the site of the old buildings; the open space at Charing Cross; and the Green Park.

The old site, though not so spacious as could be wished or might be required, has much to recommend it; and the ground would allow of being appropriated to much greater advantage,—especially if the Speaker were to forego his house, and garden, and be content with a retiring-room like the Lord Chancellor, having a residence elsewhere. The old spot, besides having "old associations" in its favour, is in many respects convenient; being near to the Government offices and the Palace; and removed from the noise and bustle of the town, yet sufficiently central. The contiguity of the Law Courts, though a lesser advantage, is not to be overlooked. The dimensions of the available ground are about 500 to 600 feet in length, by 200 feet in depth to the extent of the Hall; beyond which, the depth increases 40 or 50 feet.

Charing Cross, as suggested by a correspondent of the *Courier*, is more central; but the open space of Trafalgar Square is too small; and even if the National Gallery, which is in part erected, were razed, the additional ground occupied by that building and the Barracks would be scarcely sufficient; leaving out of consideration the inconvenience arising from making Pall Mall East a *cul de sac*—the noise of traffic in such a public throughfare as Charing Cross—and the inconvenience of the carriages of Members occupying the road-way round the statue of Charles. Ou tness, and convenient space for the carriages waiting to take up the Members of either House, though not the most essential requisites, are desirable.

The Green Park certainly offers the most extensive, isolated, and retired site, within a convenient distance of the Government offices and the King's Palace. It is, however, less central than the old site. We should regret to cover with buildings an open space devoted to the recreation of the people. But a public walk along the River might make up for the loss. A convenient House of Parliament would be the means of promoting the public benefit in a more substantial way; and the great good would swallow up the lesser evil. If the old site does not afford sufficient space, the Green Park seems to be the only alternative.

True, space may be found anywhere, by virtue of an act of Parliament. Lincoln's Inn Fields, if not too far east, and the crowded neighbourhood west of it, might be cleared for the purpose of forming a grand square of Government offices, with the Houses of Parliament in the centre. But accident having laid open ground every way convenient, if the space is sufficient, it should have the preference. The site of St. James's Palace, even if Marlborough House and gardens were added is, hardly equal in extent to the space by the River-side.

The next point to be considered is the nature and extent of the *Accommodations* required; which being first determined on are to be provided for in the plan of the building. This forms the most important part of the architectural arrangements; not excepting the elevation. Ample room, and facilities of communication between the various parts of the building, are the two points to which the attention of the architect should be directed. As the greatest amount of space will be required for Committee-rooms and officers, it will be for consideration whether they would be better on one floor, or if two or three could be employed without inconvenience. As regards the Chambers themselves, the amphitheatrical form would seem to be the best adapted for seeing, hearing, and facility of approach to the seats. The Theatre or Lecture-room of the Royal Institution is a model, on a small scale, for a building of this kind. The table, where the clerks sit, would occupy the central place on the floor; and the Speaker's chair the opening of the semicircle or horse-shoe. At the back, above the chair, might be the Reporter's Gallery. Whence every Member would be distinctly seen and heard: and round the walls a gallery for "Strangers." The seats for the Members would be of course separated by a space sufficient for one person to pass: and each be provided with a desk and writing-materials, with a drawer for papers in front. The contrivances for ventilation, lighting, warming, and the conveyance of sound, would form essential parts of the details; as would the relative situations of the Library, Division-rooms, Lobbies, and Committee-rooms. Too much attention could not be paid to making the communications direct and spacious, so that ingress and egress might be provided for numbers without the slightest crowding or inconvenience. When it is considered how much needless trouble and inconvenience and consequent hindrance of business, would result from one single error or oversight in the arrangement of the plan, the importance of attention to the minute points is obvious.

With respect to the *Design* of the exterior elevation, we are very much at the mercy of the architects. Our opinion of the taste and invention of modern architects, being formed solely on the specimens they have given of their skill, is not of the highest; but we believe they have seldom had a fair opportunity of exercising it unfettered In regard to the selection of a design, a competition, open to all, foreign as well as native artists, would secure ample choice. The successful competitors would be remunerated by prizes awarded to them. The erection of the building is another matter. The taste to design and the practical ability to carry the plan into effect are distinct qualities, and are not always combined in the same individual. Nevertheless, if the designer be not manifestly incompetent to put his plans into execution, he should of right have the preference.

A set of designs made by Kent for the rebuilding of the Parliament Houses is extant: but we should hope there is no necessity, at this day, to go back a century, and adopt what may now be obsolete. A building ought to bear the stamp of the age in which it is erected. The wants of the Legislature and the expectations of the nation are not so limited as they were in Kent's time. Besides, his plan expressly provided for the preservation of St. Stephen's Chapel, which is now destroyed. The idea of restoring the narrow and antiquated structure, as suggested by the *Morning Herald*, is too absurd to claim any serious regard. Kent's plans may, however, furnish some useful hints; as may likewise Sir John Soane's designs for rebuilding the Parliament Houses in conjunction with the Law Courts, enclosing, but not including Westminster Hall. The Composite style of Sir John Soane, however, is more ornate than beautiful, This design is profusely garnished with columns and domes; but it is rather ostentatious and ambitious than lofty and imposing. Architectural beauty and grandeur is not to be measured by the number of columns or domes. Simplicity of design, beauty and grandeur of proportions, harmony of parts, a judicious distribution of light and shade, all combine to give character to a building. Decorations are often employed to cover defects, and not unfrequently are in themselves eyesores. An unadorned building stands forth in naked beauty—or deformity. The skill required to employ decorations successfully, is greater than in designing a plain building but it is not so often successful.

As regards the *Style*, much will depend upon the nature of the site; and if the former site be chosen, the contiguity of Westminster Hall and Abbey would seem at first sight to suggest the Gothic as the most appropriate. No one, we suspect, would recommend this style if the edifice were to be erected elsewhere: nor are we of opinion that the style of these venerable structures should determine the character of that to be erected near them. Contrast is not a less beautiful, while it is a more striking feature in architectural effects, than similarity. The uses of the building and the nature of the site should decide its style of architecture. Gothic runs to the extremes of loftiness and lowness. Its halls are too vast, its lodgings too small, its passages too narrow: at least such are its prevailing characteristics. Castellated Gothic is better suited to military and conventual buildings; pointed Gothic to ecclesiastical edifices; neither is well adapted for a building in which space and symmetry of form and arrangement are every where required. The General character of a Palace for the Legislature should be massiveness and grandeur; combining a noble simplicity of effect with magnificence of decoration; the rich details subserving to the *ensemble* of the design. The Roman, or Palladian style, would seem best suited to such a building. Its boldness is equally impressive in the Tuscan or Doric, as its magnificence is in the Corinthian or Composite orders; and it admits of numerous details combined to form large masses. How well it harmonizes with Gothic, too, is seen at Oxford. The Greek is equally massive on a grand scale; but it depends greatly, for its effect upon fewness and compactness of parts, as well as symmetry of external form: these are requisite fully to develop the beauty of its proportions, and to display the chaste elegance of its ornaments.

Whatever site be determined upon—whatever style or order of architecture be selected for the new edifice—again and again we repeat that the most important point of all the first to be regarded and upon which should depend every other, is ample accommodation for carrying on the business of the nation, not only without hindrance of any kind, but with all the appliances and means of contributing to convenience that experience can suggest and art can furnish.—*Spectator, Oct.* 25.

THE OLIGARCHY AND THEIR CORN-LAWS.

In a recent letter from Ireland, Mr. Cobbett called the attention of the English landlords to the alarming fact, that fine wheat was selling in Kilkenny at twenty-seven shillings a quarter. On reference to some of the Scottish prices-current, we find that at Kelso, last week, the price was from 28s. to 37s.; at Dalkeith, from 32s. to 56s.; at Edinburgh the average was 47s. 6d.; and in Mark Lane the actual price is 41s. 10d.; while the average price, which regulates the duty, is 43s. 2d.—the duty being now more than 100 per cent. on the average, or 43s. 8d. per quarter.

Now the aim of the landlords, in supporting the Corn-laws, is not to make food dear, or to circumscribe foreign trade: it is simply to raise the selling price of corn, and consequently to *raise rents*. But what do we hear from all parts of the country? What is the Duke of Buccleugh about? what do the newspapers tell us of Earl Talbot's, Sir George Chetwynd's, Lord Bagot's, and other landholders' proceedings? Why that they are setting the praiseworthy example of reducing their rents, in consideration of the almost "unprecedented low prices of grain." It is obvious, then, that a duty of 100 per cent. on foreign, will not in the face of good harvests keep up the price of domestic corn: it is also obvious, that the farmer is not compensated by an abundant harvest for the reduction of price it occasions in spite of the Corn-laws. What the farmer has been so often told by his "enemies," the political economists, turns out to be true at last—that, supposing him to derive any benefit at all from the Corn-laws, by virtue of a lease at a low rent, that advantage only accrues to him in bad seasons, when the duty on foreign corn tends to make dear English corn, still dearer. But bad harvests are the exception and not the rule, even in this climate; while rents are generally calculated on the reversed principle, of bad harvest being the rule and not the exception. We never give the least credit for generosity to those landholders who reduce rents which cannot be paid. They do what their interests dictate. If you compel a farmer to pay too high a rent, you first exhaust his capital, and then force him to resort to hard cropping, which your agent must wink at. The fine speeches which are made when a percentage on the rent is returned, is a part of the system of humbug to which the Corn-laws belong. Lord Ebrington strove to comfort a meeting of anxious farmers the other day, by telling them, that Ministers had not the least idea of repealing the Corn-laws; and that it was evident, from the manner in which the motion to alter them was met last session by the Commons, that the Legislature would not countenance such a proposition. Lord Ebrington may have told the truth; but the amount of what he said was a mere mockery. Any one of the farmers might have disconcerted him by pointing to the price of corn on one hand, and the duty on the other, the former constantly declining as the latter rose. Unless Lord Ebrington could have assured his auditory of the intention of Providence to curse the land with sterility next autumn, he would have acted more discreetly had he avoided the subject of the Corn-duties.

It is marvellous to view the fatuity of those who congratulate themselves on the defeat of the motion of last session. The nation, they assert, is quiescent under the infliction which the Corn-law-repealers described as so grievous. Certainly, as long as wheat is at five shillings or less per bushel, the masses will not clamour for its reduction; the farmers are those who suffer more immediately. But the masses do not cry out, only because they are ignorant of the more extended, the more injurious operation of the Corn-laws on our foreign trade. It is not to be expected, perhaps, that they will be enlightened on the subject before another bad harvest raises the price of bread: *then*—let the landholders beware. The high price of bread will raise the price of manufactures by a short process; foreign orders will be suspended: the rapidly increasing population in our manufacturing districts will earn less, perhaps nothing, just when they require an advance in wages to supply them with the necessaries of life. The distress will be greater than it has ever been heretofore, because the numbers affected by it have been enormously multiplied. Should Lord Ebrington live to see that day, he may live to see the Standing Orders suspended in order that a bill to abolish the Corn-laws may be hurried through Parliament.

It is impossible to dwell on this subject without being struck with the manifest tendency of the present prices to lower the landed aristocracy in the scale of society in this country. Never was there a time when extraneous means of support were so desirable to the younger sons of great families. Yet now is the time that the nation has seized to cut off sinecures and abolish useless pensions. Our aristocracy are suffering in their incomes on all sides. Their land is not so productive as it was, for it has been worked unmercifully. Their debts and settlements remain the same, and their habits are as extravagant as ever. Their main reliance is still the duty on foreign corn, though wheat in Mark Lane is five shillings a bushel! A large reduction in their expenditure is their only resource: but loss of cash in this country is synonymous with loss of illicit influence and peculiar privileges. It would seem that no desperate blow is required to strike down the Oligarchy: it is crumbling to pieces under the onward march of events. The men who could give the most indisputable evidence on the point are those who are bound to be silent; but the fierce opposition to Sir John Campbell's Registry Bill was precisely what they expected who guessed rightly at the contents of many an attorney's strong-box,—*Spectator*.

PREFERMENT OF PLURALISTS IN THE CHURCH.

The promotion of Dr. Allen to the see of Bristol has excited the indignation of the spirited and independent Member for Gateshead, Mr. Cuthbert Rippon; who has addressed a letter on the subject to Lord Melbourne, which was published in the *Times* of Thursday. The letter opens with the following passages.

"My Lord—The despisal of public opinion is evidence of daring rather than discretion: it compliments the animal courage, but condemns the human understanding. To bestow patronage on the corrupt—to approve bad practice by the reward of its propetrators—to prefer private interest to public good—to employ the privileges of others to the injury of themselves, discloses a perniciousness of purpose, unsurpassed by the worst acts of your predecessors.

"My language is plain—my name is subscribed. I despise the ornamental verbiage of fashionable parseology, and I scorn to assume an anonymous disguise. My purpose is honest, my charge is brief—to expose abuse in the elevation of Dr. Allen to a Bishopric."

After some remarks upon the right distribution of patronage, the writer proceeds to give excellent reasons why it was improperly bestowed on Dr. Allen by Lord Melbourne.

"The Vicarage of Battersea, in Surry, with a Prebendal stall in Westminster, afforded to Dr. Allen, for many years, an income exceeding 1500l. The living of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, became vacant some years since; when Dr. Allen (himself a trustee for this living) was appointed Vicar; thus becoming a pluralist; thus withholding from 7,000 inhabitants of that parish their undoubted right—the advantage of a resident pastor.

"If the guardian of a ward's estate applies the revenue to his own use, we proclaim him a fraudulent villain. By what style shall we designate that man who, professing himself a minister of God's word, absolutely betrays, for a pecuniary consideration, a trust solemnly committed to his charge, and who sacrifices to his own cupidity, the spiritual advantage of thousands?"

This is startling language, and unpleasing withal to sleek pluralists; who cannot deny that the duties of a pastor are correctly described in the next paragraph.

"The duties of a pastor are numerous and continual—to visit the sick, to comfort the afflicted, to relieve the poor, to advise the adult, to instruct the young, to be the trusted counsellor in present matters, and the leader, by example, to a state which is to come. The resident shepherd has permanent concern in the welfare of his flock; but the cheaply-paid Curate, the mere hireling expounder of the law, whose interest is localized, who moves from cure to cure, as the advantages of superior emolument may tempt him, will not be excited by similar feelings."

Lord Melbourne is then called to account for elevating an unscrupulous pluralist to the Episcopal bench.

"You elevate to honour a specimen of shameless pluralism; you confer public distinction on one who has betrayed a public trust; you make him a legislator to reform the abuses of the Church, calculating that a culprit may become the honest condemner of his crime, and that mitred audacity may denounce the deed of its own guiltiness. You place on high, as a beacon-light of example to the inferior clergy, one who has evinced his contempt for moral obligation—who bartered the sacred office for the vilest purposes of gain. In former times, Judas cast down the thirty pieces of silver, the price of his infamy, and hanged himself; in our day, another yields up his embezzled wealth, and straightway mounts the Episcopal bench, because, forsooth, he was formerly the tutor of Viscount Althorp.

"You call yourself, my Lord, a supporter of the Establishment, a friend of religion. If so, I counsel you to regard the possible consequences of your proceeding. The people are too wise to look for religion in prayers and sermons; they rather seek it in the lives and conduct of the clergy. If they find it not there, is it unreasonable to fear that they may suspect it to be a mere delusion, professed, for interests and politicians; and may consider that its counsels may be rejected with equal safety by them, as its practice is disregarded by its professional supporters!"

Many will think that Mr. Rippon bears rather too hard upon Dr. Allen; who is by no means remarkable in the Church for his multifarious preferment, any more than for his learning as a divine. But it must be remembered, that Ministers are pledged to Church Reform; and that they have denounced pluralities and non-residence as in a high degree injurious to the Established religion. To make a Bishop, therefore, of one who has been guilty in his own person of the offences which he will be called upon to censure and prevent in others, is at least a very unwise proceeding. A few years ago, such an appointment would have passed unnoticed. The fact of his having been Lord Althorp's tutor, would have been held as sufficient reason for giving Dr. Allen a mitre: all Ministers were expected to provide for their tutors, at whatever injury to the real interests of the Church. But the times are altered. What was venial in Anti-Reforming Tories, is held to be intolerable in their successors, who have been supported on the condition of their abandoning the evil courses in which former Ministers have trod. Dr. Allen cannot be unmitred; but we hope Lord Melbourne will be warned by the expression of dissatisfaction which his preferment has called forth, and make a better selection on the next vacancy.—*Spectator*.

IRELAND.

A fourth and last letter from Mr. O'Connell to Lord Doucannon has made its appearance. It is written with bitterness and vigour; but, though headed "Hurrah for the Repeal!" has little to do with that question. The Ministers are again quite out of favour with his Irish Majesty; and poor Lord Duncannon is informed that, as a public man, he is irretrievably ruined. The late law appointments, and especially the retention of the Tory Mr. Blackburne in the office of Attorney General, are the ostensible stimulants of the Agitator's wrath. He gives a long list of the violent proceedings of the Orangemen in different parts of the country, and blames the Government for not taking advantage of them to form an Irish party. The following are some of the items in his bill of indictment: I make it up at the sixth count.

"Sixthly—Then again fortune played into your hands in the South, as well as in the North. A Beresford shines there also. The reverend brother of the Northern "pota-o-and-salt exterminator" appoints a Mr. Cross his proctor, to collect his tithes, at a bonus of 25 per cent. to the collector. This collector is strange to say, a Magistrate, and procures from the Castle an authority, signed, or at least purporting to be signed, by that arch Liberal Sir William Gosset—to do what? Why, to make use of his Ministerial functions, the better to enable him to levy his 25l. per cent. with his employer's 75l. There is matter for Mr. Littleton to inquire into. How and by whom was this order procured? These are questions to be asked in Parliament, unless in the interval you avail yourselves of this opportunity to cleanse the Castle and the Magistracy of all that were concerned in the granting this roving commission to the tithe-proctoring Justice of the Peace.

"Seventhly—But this is not all. Cross is convicted, as appears by the reports of two public and deliberate trials, of a most gross wanton, and tyrannical outrage upon two of the King's subjects. Acting under his roving commission—signed, or purporting to be signed, 'Gosset'—he trespasses, assaults, handcuffs. Yes he carries out his cart, charged with handcuffs: and then—oh, how fortunate you are—no less than seventeen Justices get up, sign, and publish a 'Baron Smith' congratulatory address to him—for what, I ask you—for what? And then I ask you, will you leave any one of the eighteen in the commission of the peace? Yes, you will leave them all but one—why? Because you are a Whig, and ought to do directly the reverse.

"Eighthly—Your enemies play into your hands. There has been the weekly-published Conservative trash, exhibiting just what one would wish his enemies to exhibit—folly, and falsehood, and fury, and demoniac malignity: and there are their heroes, the Beresfords, the Reverend Handcuff Beresford in the South, the Reverend Conacre Beresford in the North, with the jovial interlude of my father the Bishop, and my cousin the Archbishop, and the starving Curate, who dares to obey the canons, and the long month to be paid for at the rate of journeyman tailor's wages. Why should not these Beresfords yell loud and long? They are creatures of the system which you ought to terminate, and which they assist you to terminate, if you were politically honest. Yes, they assist you, by exposing how heartless, how cruel, how tyrannical, how detestable that system is; and yet, and yet the People of Ireland in vain ask, when will you begin to show any hostility to that system?"

The death of Judge Jebb afforded Ministers an opening for the preferment of Liberals.

"The death of Jebb gave you an opportunity which if there were among you one redeeming political virtue, would have been gladly seized on. You could have, if you pleased, thrown round the Attorney-General the neutrality of the bench, and easily removed him to the Common Pleas, where, as a lawyer, remote from politics, he would have abundant occasion to be useful.

"But you prefer to keep him in his office, so influential over all the details of the administration of justice. I call upon you solemnly, and in the name of indignant Ireland, to answer. Have you read the letter addressed to me by a highly respectable solicitor, Mr. William Ford—a man of great talents and much moral courage, ready to avow and to prove the truth of every assertion he made? His letter was first published in the *Morning Register*, and afterwards in all the other papers. Did you read his statement of the mode in which, during the present Attorney-Generalship juries, in capital cases of the deepest importance, were chosen!!! Not one word of Mr. Ford's letter was ever contradicted.

"Did you, my Lord, read the statements made in a public letter to Lord Anglesey on the subject of proceedings in criminal trails during the present Attorney-Generalship? That letter was written, signed with his name, and published by Mr. Charles James Brady, one of the most amiable, accomplished, and high minded gentlemen that ever graced the Irish bar.

"Did you hear or read the statements made in his place in the House of Commons, on the subject of the criminal trials in the county of Kildare, during the present Attorney-Generalship, by Mr. More O'Ferrall, the member for that county, and the recognized friend of your Ministry?

"Lastly—That is, for the present—lastly—did you hear or read the charge, may I not call it the impeachment, of Mr. Sergeant Perrin, one of your law officers, of the conduct of criminal trials during the present Attorney-Generalship?

"And yet HE is still your Attorney-General. It is in vain fortune plays into your hands; it is in vain that Ireland was in an attitude of anxious expectation of some symptom of grace of favor. No, no; he is still your Attorney-General, and the darling of the Orange Press.

Then, Philip Crampton was made a Judge—

"Do you think the public will forget the debate on the Irish Jury Bill, in which the learned Member for Milborne Port—for that was Mr. Crampton's then description—had his law so harshly handled by Sugden and Scarlett; so that even Stanley conceded the amelioration of the bill to me, instead of sustaining his law officer. But, above all, can the public ever forget the exhibition made by the same honourable Member, of legal and constitutional lore, when he was so violently upset by Sir Charles Wetherell, and so unceremoniously thrown overboard by Lord Althorp."

Mr. O'Loghlen's promotion to the Solicitor-Generalship, is hardly admitted to be worth notice—

"Than O'Loghlen a more amiable man never lived; a more learned lawyer; a more sensible, and discreet, and, at the time, a more powerful advocate, never belonged to the Irish bar. He never made an enemy; he never lost a friend. I esteem him; I love him as a son or as a brother. He possesses in an eminent degree all the best of judicial qualities. His appointment was, therefore, a most excellent one. But recollect, the office you have given him now is scarcely a promotion. He was already second King's Sergeant, and the first Sergeant had declared that he never would accept a seat on the bench. Besides, the Solicitor General has no part of the control of the public business. You have, therefore, given O'Loghlen a different office; but neither a promotion nor a situation in which he can be useful to the country. In fact, his appointment is no evidence of that favourable change in the system which is the great all which the public desired.

The letter concludes with a notice that another is forthcoming to Lord Durham, whom Mr. O'Connell is inclined to believe a real, not a sham Reformer.

Mr. Littleton has addressed the following letter in reply to one from the Reverend Mr. Gabbett, of Kilmallock. It shows the clergy what they have to expect the first of next month.

"Dublin Castle, 14th October 1834.

"SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant requesting to be informed whether it is the intention of Government to require the repayment of the money advanced under the Tithe Million Act; and if it is, whether you are to be furnished with returns of the money advanced, and also whether you can recover the first fifth from the landlords whose grounds are held by tenants at will.

"In reply, I have to acquaint you, with regard to the repayment of the money advanced, that the Act of Parliament is imperative, and must be complied with; and with respect to your being furnished with the returns of the sums so advanced, it is presumed those who have received such advance must be aware of the amount, one fifth of which amount must be paid to the person appointed to receive it on the 1st of November next, which fifth is to be recovered from the person liable to the composition.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

"E. J. LITTLETON."

The *Carlow Sentinel* tells the following story. the hero of which is the notorious Parson Whitty, who could not collect a sixpence of tithe with all the aid afforded him against his parishoners by horse, foot, and police.

"As a servant of Mr. Lawler was a few days since driving a car from Rathvilley homewards, he was, in consequence of the narrowness of the road at a particular place, obliged to pass by, rather closely, a certain Reverend Captain, who recently figured in a holy crusade against the anti-tithe-payers of his parish. His reverence, with fury in his eyes, exclaimed, 'What! you Popish rascal, how dare you drive so near me?' The man said he could not help it, and observed, 'Sure I have as much right to pass the road as you have to stand in the centre of it.' The other thereupon declared that if he was impertinent he would shoot him. The countryman replied, rather drily, 'It would be better for you to be minding your young wife, not knowing what was going forward at home, than attempting that, at any rate.' Upon which the good old days of '98, flashed upon the Reverend Captain's mind: and levelling his gun, he fired at his astonished countryman, putting several grains of large shot through his hat."

Dr. Mc Hale, the Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, made a triumphal entry into Tuam one day last week. The scene, as described by a correspondent of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, must have been very striking.

"At Castle Grove, an immense concourse of persons thronged to meet his Grace, and conduct him to the seat of the metropolitan see in splendour and magnificence. A large train of carriages, gigs, jaunting-cars, and a vast number of horsemen, fell in with the procession; and the students of the College of St. Jarlath, to the number of one hundred and twenty, in academics, approached to receive his Grace's episcopal benediction. At Kilbannon, which is distant about three miles from Tuam, I had an opportunity of estimating the numbers present; and I fear I am under the mark in setting them down at 40,000. At Ballygaddy, the river of which divides the parishes of Kilbannon and Tuam, the clergymen who acted as administrators under his Grace, approached and presented him with a large gilt cross, in token of their obedience. The Archbishop received it, and standing in his carriage, imparted to the multitude his episcopal benediction. The people were all uncovered and on bended knees."

That amusing personage Sir Harcourt Lees, who according to his own account has twice preserved the country from the destruction menaced by plotters, has written a letter to the *Dublin Evening Packet*, to inform the people of Great Britain and Ireland, that he has "the strongest grounds for believing that an explosion of the most sanguinary and diabolical character is not far distant in both countries."

On Sunday week, Mr. Cobbett arrived in Cork. He was met outside the city by Dr. Baldwin, M. P., Mr. Ronayne, M. P., and a large number of respectable individuals. On passing Sallybrook, he received a salute of twenty-one guns from a battery erected for that purpose.

The *Cork Chronicle* says, that "the procession was the densest mass of people that ever was seen in Cork, with the one exception of the triumphal entry of Mr. O'Connell, which was such as no other man breathing could expect." Mr. Cobbett has been lecturing, in Cork, upon Poor-laws, Paper Currency, and Repeal.

The Thirty-fifth Regiment, which lately changed its quaters from the Royal Barracks to Beggar's Bush, has received sudden orders to proceed to Templemore. It is said that this gallant regiment, which from its exemplary conduct had earned the esteem of the inhabitants of Dublin, is to be employed in the odious task of tithe-collecting under Stanley's Bill.—*Dublin Register*.

The pay of staff officers on the Army establishment in England is nearly double that of the officers on the same service in Ireland; although the force in this country is stronger, in more numerous detachments, and the duty consequently more onerous.—*Limerick Chronicle*

Hugh Beatty, of the Eighteenth Regiment, has been sentenced by court martial in Limerick garrison to [illegible] months' confinement, including six months' hard labour, drunkenness and insubordination—*Limerick Chronicle*.

There is a great clamour at Court and the Inns of Court on the singular circumstance of Lord Brougham's running away with the Seal in his speechmaking expedition to recover his character in Scotland. The common report is, that the instruments are void which his Lordship has set the Seal to beyond the Border. The lawyers say, that if he could exercise this official function out of the kingdom of England—the jurisdiction of his office—there is no reason why he should not do it in Japan or New South Wales. We are no judges of the legal effect of these antics; but we believe it is the first instance in which any Keeper of the King's Conscience transported the Seals further from the Metropolis, than Dorsetshire. The late Chancellor Eldon, it was said, used to take them thither to patridge-shooting; but even Dorsetshire was within the realm of England. To be serious, the subject has created a great sensation in the legal profession.—*Spectator*.

WARLEIGH, OR THE FATAL OAK.

MRS. BRAY'S "Legend of Devon" has scarcely fulfilled the expectations which were formed from its introduction: yet the general reader, who has sympathized with the fair writer's account of her love of natural scenery,—who has wished that he himself could set off in a boat from Devonport with a pleasant party "on a beautiful day towards the close of summer," to pass up the Hamoaze, that expansive estuary formed by the united waters of many rivers, and gaze upon the lovely or animated scenes which the water and the shores successively present,—and who in spirit has enjoyed the "Tamerton festival for the benefit of the village school," and fancied the pleasures of the hospitality of Warleigh House,—will wonder what is the cause of his disappointment. He will see the ease and elegance of a lady practised in the use of her pen; he will not meet with stranger incidents than he has been accustomed to in some of the novels of Scott, and of other authors, whose volumes may yet have kept him from his bed; and he will find variety given to the story after the most approved fashion, by the introduction of public events and of historical or traditionary characters. Yet withal the book will not enchain him: he will not frown at an interrupter, and look on him as if conscious only of the interruption but not of its cause: if called away from the volume, he can go without regret and wait without restlessness for leisure to return. Why is this? Let us, in the exercise of our vocation, try to discover, by an examination of the writer's powers.

MRS. BRAY has many qualifications for an historical novelist. She is skilled in antiquities and popular legends; she is for the most part well acquainted with the scenery and localities of the districts where her scenes are laid; her taste for the arts has led her to acquire a knowledge of architecture and costumes; and her research and reading have not only rendered her conversant with the style of conversation prevalent in other times, but almost imbued her with the modes of thought. But the essential quality, the one thing needful, is wanting: she has no creative powers. Art and study have done their best, but they cannot supply the deficiency of nature. Her skill enables her to fashion figures and to dress them in their wonted garments, but she cannot breathe into them the breath of life. They are images of clay, not creatures of flesh and blood. Her automatons discourse cleverly; but we feel that it is mechanical talk which they utter—not the unbidden outwellings of sportive and serious thought, or the native outpourings of passion. Sometimes, indeed, her characters are animated; but their animation is short-lived, and seems more like the distortion of galvanism than the energy of life.

The time of *Warleigh* takes place towards the close of the Great Rebellion, when the King is confined in Carisbrook Castle. The scene, as the title implies, is confined to Devonshire. The legend upon which the story is founded, is the murder of a ward by his guardian and godfather, near the Oak of Warleigh. The object of the crime is of course the secure possession of his godson's estate, which he had fraudulently obtained. In the legend, the murderer is found guilty, but saved through his connexion with the powers that be; in the novel—and perhaps in the tradition also—another person is tried, and all but doomed, when his innocence is proved, and the really guilty discovered. Upon this foundation Mrs. BRAY has built up an extended structure; connecting the murderer, Sir John Copplestone, with the public events of the period; introducing as actors many gentlemen and some ladies of the country, the officers of the Commonwealth, who have acquired a district reputation, a sort of spiritual Doll Pearsheet and a Devonshire Ailsie Gourlay, who figure in country gossip at least, with some banditti whose names and deeds were fearfully known in their day. There are of course lovers and love tales, which end in weddings; the untimely death of Amias Radcliffe, the godson, leaving no damsel destitute, he having declined one heroine, and being himself declined by another.

We shall give an extract; a night-piece, where a description of scenery is interwoven with an incident. Sir Marmaduke Elford is a proscribed Royalist, upon whose head a price is set. His place of concealment is discovered; but he is enabled to evade his pursuers by the assistance of Gertrude Copplestone, who is conveying him to a place of safety.

"Gertrude and Sir Marmaduke had for some time continued their way down by-roads and unfrequented paths, till at length they came into a more open country: a wild heath was before them, towering heights in the distance, and gently-swelling hills on either side. At the extremity of this heath they had to pass into a deep ravine, overhung with rocks, that led the way into a yet wilder part of the country, where there was a thick wood with many outlets, one of the latter being near the place appointed for the rendezvous by Sir William Bastard.

The scene which lay before them was well calculated to fill the mind with serious impressions at such a time. The moonlight slept sweetly on the surrounding hill; but through the misty veil of night, the extent of the wild heath was indefinable, and assumed, therefore, a character of [illegible] invariably [illegible]tance and even of grande bounds are unlimited, [illegible] belongs to object is obscure. A brook rushed down [illegible] one of the neighbouring hills that had skirted the road, as it brawled on amid fragments of rock and stones, sparkled and flashed in the moonlight, forming a lively contrast to the quiet and reposing moorland scene around. The stars shone in subdued splendour to that of the bright and full lustre of the moon, as she rode high and unclouded through a sea of azure light. In the extreme distance arose the heights of Dartmoor. Dartmoor, partly obscured in shadow, but their summits glittering and white, as they caught and reflected many a silvery beam. The whole scene was beautiful, yet softened and subdued by distance and the solemn shades of night, even as time and a calm spirit soften and harmonize the past and distant events of human life, whose intensity either of joy or of sorrow has been once felt strong and clear as the fervid suns of the noon-day.

They soon reached the steep descent where the road wound through a deep ravine. Here all was enveloped in darkness, since from the height of the overhanging rocks, and the trees that grew, starting from their interstices or bending over their summits, the light was wholly shut out, and the wanderers were left to make their way as well as they could through a rough, uneven road, full of stones, that required the greatest care to pass it in safety. Under such circumstances, it was best to leave the horses that were accustomed to such roads to pick their own

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way; and Gertrude therefore slackened her rein, and recommended her uncle to follow her example.

At length they gained the extremity of the defile, and turned into one of those thickly-wooded rocky vallies, so picturesque and so peculiarly beautiful in the matchless county of Devon. Here again was deep obscurity; for though, at intervals, a stream of light shot through some open space in the woods, and glittered on the boughs and foliage wet with dew, or reposed on some grassy bank in coldness and in silence, yet these cheering circumstances were but partially found; for the height of the forest trees, and their thick canopy of leaves, rendered the path, for the greater part, one of darkness or of gloom. The low murmur and the sullen rush of the wind (for it was now somewhat risen), as it lingered among the woods, had, at the hour of night, a voice in it more than its own; to the fugitive and the wanderer it spoke things of terror. Gertrude felt this, though not so much for herself, as she listened, fearing lest she might mistake its sounds; for once she fancied she heard a human voice, that mingled hoarsely with that of the breeze; and again she thought she was deceived, and that her own apprehensions had given her an alarm wholly unfounded in reason.

Yet her alarm were not diminished, when the moon suddenly became obscured, as a mountain mass of circling cloud, before white and silvered by her lustre, passed over her disk, showing themselves dark, and rendering equally so the gorgeous planet; even as those stormy and lowering spirits of the time displayed their own dark character, as they cast into their shadows the majesty of England's King. They were now in the very heart of the wood; black rocks startled wildly up in every direction; the winds moaned amid them, and the rush of a struggling and foaming stream broke the silence of night in a voice of tumult and of anger. The path still lay before them, but the eye could not penetrate its obscurity: the heart of Gertrude beat with apprehension, for her ear could now alone watch for any just cause of alarm.

Alarm was, indeed, at hand, and became visible even to the eye; for, on the road turning abruptly round the base of one of those giant masses of rock before noticed, the whole of its interior side was distinctly seen, illumined by the red glare of a bright and burning torch. Before Gertrude could speak, before she could even turn to Sir Marmaduke, the broken fragments of rock and some old rees that lay around seemed suddenly to l ve and move; for each gave up a ruffian, who, starting on his feet, sprung upon the travellers, as if eager to make them a prey."

Though truth is difficult to get at, it might be inferred that there was a love of it in the world, were it only from the importance which both authors and readers seem to attach to tales founded on facts. Is this choice judicious in the writer? does it add to the pleasure of the reader? does it render the work more *true*? The answer to these questions must be in the negative. By choosing a story whose course and catastrophe are settled, the author is "cabined, cribb.d, fined," in those parts which must give continuous interest to his work; Or if he deviates from his authority, he shocks the mind by an appearance of falsehood. But the writer's limitation from reality, and the reader's incredulity from change are second to the difficulty of expanding the truth and superadding the fiction. "An owre true tale" is singular, or it would not have preserved; the events are strange, and the leading characters distinguished for a kind of moral madness. To connect such doings and doers with the common affairs of life, and to mingle them properly in the working world, is an attempt which generally fails unless in the hands of a mighty master. SCOTT indeed may be adduced; but he *was* a mighty master; and be it remembered, that his subjects and characters were altered to suit his convenience, and that the conduct of a story is not his forte. In one instance, it is true, he was eminently successful; but the *Two Drovers*, whilst it remains an example of skilful and happy success, remains also as a cannon of criticism to tell us what must be done when a true event is selected and rigidly adhered to. We must be brief, we must be concentrated. The attention must be fixed, the interest must be limited to one point. Landscapes may be described in passing; as SCOTT sketches the wild Lowland moors through which the Drovers wend their way, and quiety contrasts them with the rich and enclosed plains of the English Border. Characters may be introduced *ad libitum*; but they should pass, as the Highlanders do in the opening of the catastrophe, they should mingle as real actors, by the by, like the English squire and the topers at the alehouse. Even the victim should be in a measure subordinate to the hero. The development, like the interest, should be single.

Whether Mrs. BRAY is equal even to this task, is perhaps a matter of question: for the quality necessary here is similar to that required in a more extensive work. At all events, we had rather she should follow the hint we took the liberty of throwing out on a former occasion—"that we should prefer from her pen a series of miscellaneous, local, picturesque, or antiquarian sketches, to a novel."—*Spectator, Nov. 2.*

LITERATURE OF THE ANNUALS.

CRITICISM is a science grounded rather upon the observation of human performances than upon the discovery of natural laws. The rules of the epic were derived from Homer; of the drama, from the practice of the Greek writers for the stage. Hence, each fresh mode of composition may perhaps fairly claim to set up a standard from its own self by which alone it is to be tried. A gentleman who will publish lyrics in a separate volume, must be judged by comparison with the masters of the art; and so on of every other mode of composition. If he limits his ambition to insertion in an Annual, he may demand to be judged according to the average productions in Annual Literature. He may say, we address ourselves *virginique puerisque*, and at a time when holydays and presents dispose even lads and lasses to be more easily pleased than usual. Chit-chat, or extempore composition, is not intended to be gravely tested: its purpose is fulfilled if it pleasantly beguiles the hour. Subject the plates of the binding, the paper or the print, to what critical acumen you may please; but the writers claim to profit by the examples of their predecessors, and to be tried by their own rules. Boudoir law is the law for them; where all apparent honour is rendered to a wish to be entertaining, and the severest punishment is not heavier than the pat of a fan.

Judged by these canons, the *Keepsake* is a capital work. The aristocratical writers are evidently bent upon doing their best: there is a sociality of tone about their essays, which puts one in mind of a great man determined to put aside his greatness and make himself agreeable to the company: there is an endeavour to embrace a wide extent of human sympathy, which if not always successful, may be attributed, where it misses, to their education, and the circumstance in which they have been brought up. If the present volume be examined with a more judging eye, it will be found to have improved upon former Keepsakes. The professional authors are better and more equable than last year, and the amateurs have more closely written up to them. "The Wife and the Widow" of Mrs. Gore, is a lively little Spanish tale; Mrs. S. C. HALL's "Fortunes of Blanche Bolton," a story of the Commonwealth and Restoration, has a pleasant interest about it, and is enriched by a slight but clever sketch of Cromwell; and in the "Trial of Love," Mrs. Shelley has given us a glimpse of Italian manners, in a story soberly sad, but too true to be wild or romantic. Amongs the amateurs, Mr. Bernal's "Aunt Mansfield" is laughable; and "The Ghost Story" contains a practical lesson to last comers at a country-house but the two best of the volunteers are "Worldly Wisdom" and "Anger and Retribution." The first, by the Lady Isabella S. John, is a tale of true love crossed. William Leslie, a fortuneless soldier, in his youth loved Augusta Vernon; but paternal authority forbade the match. They separated: the soldier went to India, acquired fame, a fortune, and a peerage: Sir Alexander Vernon lost his own property by speculations; and, after living upon his pension as a retired diplomatist, left his daughter barely enough to exist upon. Leslie returns faithful: they meet—scarcely by accident—at night: but Miss Vernon, conscious of her altered appearance, refuses to renew the pledge, till he has seen her by day. She keeps her appointment in an assumed character; years, sickness, and sorrow have so changed her, that Leslie does not recognize her; and Miss Vernon, writing him a farewell letter, quits England for ever. The story reads best perhaps, as a whole: but we will give a bit of the last interview between Leslie and Miss Vernon. The look from which Lord Ravenstone unconsciously turns away, and Augusta's silent clasping of the hands, when all is over, seem to us an effective and a happy truth.

Lord Ravenstone reached the place appointed. It was already past the hour, and the bench unoccupied. On casting his eye around, he beheld only an apparently elderly female leaning against the Parsonage-gate. Having no intentions of enveloping his proposal to Miss Vernon in mystery, he determined to go at once to the Parsonage, and seek her himself, spite of the prying eyes of Stavordale. In furtherance of this intention, he civilly asked the female reclining against the wicket, to allow him to pass. Observing however, her pallid face and tottering gait as she moved aside, he apologized for disturbing her, "For you seem very ill," he added, compassionately; "can I be of any assistance to you?" extending his hand to support her.

"No, I thank you;" and the female appeared to recoil at his approach. "If I speak to Lord Ravenstone, I have a letter to deliver to him from Miss Vernon."

"Good God! is she ill? she cannot keep her appointment?"

"She is not able to meet you."

"Then I am sure she is ill. Speak—tell me how she is—if one drop of compassion exists in your veins, tell me she is well. Oh, you know not how dear Augusta is to me.

The woman trembled, and after a moment's pause said, in a low tone,

"Miss Vernon is well—here is her letter; but you must read it at home."

"How well do I know these characters!" said Lord Ravenstone, regarding the superscription of the letter. "Poor dear Augusta!" Then turning to the female, he continued, "Know you what this letter contains?"

"How should I know?" was the answer.

"I thought you might be her serv— her friend."

"Miss Vernon has neither friend nor servant, that I know of."

"True; but she shall have friends, followers, slaves if she will. I care not who hears. Augusta Vernon will shortly be my wife.

A heavy sigh was the woman's only reply. The sallowness of her complexion turned of a more deadly hue, and her sunken eyes rested on Lord Ravenstone with so withering a glance, that to escape from their gaze he turned rapidly away. The female clasped her hands in agony, and returned whence she came.

"*Anger and Retribution*," by the Lady Julia Rookwood, is a sterner tale, and laid in homelier life: but, though tragic in its termination, the remark already applied to Mrs. Shelley's contribution extends to this—truth gives interest, not excitement. During a matrimonial quarrel, the wife, upon a sudden impulse of passion, throws out a hint, which, caught up and pursued, convicts her husband of murder. Here is the interview in the condemned cell, after the criminal has prepared himself for death by prayer and penitence.

The cell of the condemned, a small walled space, receiving air and light from a grating that was placed high above the captive's head, contained but a miserable pallet furnished with straw. On this the prisoner reposed: one hand shielded his features from the contact of the rough couch, in which they were entirely concealed; the other he extended to his wife, on hearing her approaching step, but without lifting his head or altering his position. An appearance of wavering, uncertain timidity, seemed to disclose itself in the painfully-wrought excitement of Olive's manner: a slight hysterical inspiration of the breath was heard as she pressed her lips upon his rude hand, and her wild furtive glance seemed to ask how far she might betray her overcharged heart—how much she must repress. But her husband spoke calmly; his finger pointed to her to seat herself besides him, and Olive obeyed; and whilst he continued to address her in a quiet and unbroken voice, it was strange to see how completely she subdued all appearance of emotion. Once only did his tone falter, and the words that he would have uttered fail, in striving to deliver some charge that related to his children: but he instantaneously changed the subject, reverting to other household affairs, on which he dwelt with the minuteness and attention of (it might be supposed) a mind at ease; nor, till he had recovered his original equanimity of manner, did he recur to the topic nearest his heart. He then spoke on it as one not occupied with himself, but intent upon the matter of his council—upon receiving attention to its import, and the assurance of its being remembered and followed. The answers were uniform and connected, but almost mechanical. For nearly two hours this sort of dialogue (if dialogue it might be called) continued; and during that time it was conducted without allusion, on either side, to the past, or to the circumstances in which the speakers were placed.

Richard Sandes, as under the conviction that a separation was before him, had collected in his mind every subject of most importance to the welfare of his helpless family: he had noted, with exactitude, arrangements that might be made for the remedy of present difficulties, and inquired into details that he had heretofore neglected,—all with the solitude, indeed, of one who must depart, but will return; and she, measuring by her own, the bitterness his words concealed, respected what mortal power could not heal.

But the time fleeted, the morning advanced, and the sun, already high in heaven, glared on the unsheltered walls, and filled the confined space almost to suffocation: then Richard remembered that his last moments were arriving; that he had drawn nigh to the term allotted for the life that he felt, in all the power and plenitude of its health, circulating through his unweakened frame; and as if the sense of bodily strength gave a stimulus to his moral courage, he flung himself from the attitude he had till now retained, and fixed on Olive's face his last, long farewell look. She started, threw her arms above her head with the gesture of insane despair, and sunk on her knees, wildly and pathetically imploring his forgiveness. "I do forgive you Olive! May God have mercy on you and on your children, and keep them from the paths of crime that have led me to destruction!"

The humble and subdued expression of the culprit's look, the earnest and mournful affection of his tone, arrested the wild agony of the supplicating wife; but as she contemplated that changed and haggard countenance, no longer ruffled by the line of ungoverned passions with which it was familiarized in her associations,—the brow divested of its gloomy pride, the fierce kindling eye glazed and hollow, yet beaming with subdued tenderness,—unoppressive and remorseful anguish struck to her heart, that for a time impeded all utterance. The terrors of sin, the ignominy of crime, the overwhelming misery, the fate of both, were before her, and she could understand them: but the quiet sorrow, the humble penitence of a cleansed conscience, a mind that had confessed itself to God and man, were above the narrow comprehension to the deluded woman, and she gasped in fearful expectation of what might follow. While the prisoner endeavoured to expose to her, in the simple language of an awakened mind, the support he had received, his resignation to his fate, his trust in the mercy and forgiveness of God and the necessity of her looking for consolation in a similar conviction, a painful astonishment alone took possession of her faculties; and, instead of listening to his entreaties, she tried to combat them with renewed violence.

The *Amulet* sustains the character we last year assigned to it—of ranking amongst the best of the Annuals, and mingling in due proportions the *utile* and the *dulce*. It has indeed no prose paper equal to Edward Bulwer's allegory of "Arasmanes;" but all are respectable in their various ways, and several of sustained merit. Dr. Walsh's "Reminiscences of Russia" is informing and graphic. Mrs. Holland, whom we are always happy to meet, has illustrated Wilkie's "Gipsy Mother" by a tale which is more *resemblable* in its telling than in its circumstances, though these, we are told, are *softened* from the life. The fair editor has contributed a piece—of power, but exaggeration. Selfishness is her theme: she illustrates it by the autobiography of "Ronald Herbert:" but (to judge critically) the selfishness—at least the crimes it leads to—are overdone. A man with 10,000*l*. a year, who had sold his sister to save half her portion, which half her husband subsequently brought an action for and recovered, and who had moreover publicly stabbed his rival in Italy, would have been under the social ban. Such a character is not only improbable, but in its circumstances almost impossible. We should like to see Mrs. Hall exhibit the truly selfish man; a person who, like "the Enemy," is good-tempered when he is pleased, but who never allows, the comfort, the pleasure, or the happiness of any one, to weigh even against his whims, and whose very kindness is selfish. An autobiography could not, however, do it: for a truly selfish person lives and dies in a delusion, whilst his own actions are working out their sure effect, and his nearest connexions are neglecting or tormenting him, he fancies himself the most ill-used of men.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

At Temple Ville, Cork, the lady of J. Stack Murphy, Esq. of a daughter.

An extraordinary birth lately took place at Houghton, near Market Weighton, Yorkshire. A gipsy was safely delivered of three children in a plantation belonging to the Hon. C. Langdale, of that place.

A farmer's wife, in the parish of Dhulop, Scotland, was lately delivered of her 24th child.

On the 3d inst., at Chesterfield House, the Countess of Chesterfield, of a daughter.

On the 31st ult., at her Ladyship's residence in Belgrave Street, the Right Hon. the Countess of Munster, of a daughter.

On the 31st ult., at Cowes, the Lady of Richard Foster, Esq. of a daughter, stillborn.

On the 31st ult., in Persia street, Grosvenor Square, the Lady of Richard Wildman, Esq., of a son.

At Achnagirn, Scotland, Lady Fraser, of a daughter.

On the 1st., Mrs. E. Willoughby, of Lancaster-place, of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., at Camberwell, Mrs. George Read Dixon, of a son.

On the 11th inst., Mrs. Parker, of South-row, Blackheath, of a son.

On the 9th inst., at East Farleigh, Mrs. Robert Wilberforce, of a son.

On the 4th inst., on board the Parsee, from Calcutta, Mrs. Alexander Colvin, of a son.

On the 8th inst., at Ewhurst, Surrey, the lady of the Revd. Charles Augustus Stewart, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday last, at the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Thornton Leigh, eldest son of Leigh Hunt, Esq. to Catherine, third daughter of the late John Gliddon, Esq. formerly of Highgate.

Capt. Ross has recently married a very young and accomplished lady. With *Captain Macheath* the Discoverer may sing—

"Were I laid on Greenland's coast," &c.

Marriage in prospect.—It is stated in the German papers, that Don Miguel is to be married to a daughter of the Duke of Modena.

On the 1st inst., at Marylebone Church, Sydney Cosby, Esq., of Stradbally Hall, Queen's Country, Ireland, to Emily, eldest daughter of Robert Ashworth Esq.

On the 29th ult., at Dawlish, Hennan Merivale, Esq. of the Inner Temple, to Caroline Penelope, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Villiers Robinson, Rector of Grafton-Underwood, Northamptonshire.

On the 11th inst., at Chelmsford, by the Rev. Robert Gibson, the Rev. Henry Gibson, rector of Fyfield, Essex, to Sarah, third daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Mills, M. A., of Coval-hall, vicar of Bumpstead Helion Essex. And on the same day, Charles Meredith, Esq., of Lincoln's inn, to Fanny, fourth daughter of the above late Rev. Thomas Mills.

On the 10th inst., at Lewisham, Kent, by the Rev. James Morgan, John Martin, Esq., of the Admiralty, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late Henry Rolleston, Esq., many years of His Majesty's Secretary of State's-office for Foreign Affairs.

DEATHS.

On the 23d ult. in Paris, the Hon. Wm. Robert Spencer, second son of the late Lord Charles Spencer, and cousin of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

On the 23d ult., at his seat, Whitcomb Park, near Cheltenham, Sir Wm. Picks, Bart. in the 83d year of his age.

The *Patriote du Puy de Dome*, announces the death of M. Maiguet, who was one of the members of the National Convention. He had attained his 77th year.

It is our painful task to announce the death of the brave Polish General Brierneski, brother of the Minister of Finance of the National Government. He expired in the Russian dungeons at Zamosc.

A few days ago, at St. Amans, the mother of Marshal Soult, having attained an extraordinary advanced age.—*French Paper.*

Lately, at her seat at Ranby hall, near East Retford after an illness of four days, Anna Maria, Duchess Dowager of Newcastle.

Lately, a Parisian actress, Mademoiselle Bourgoin, a long time favourably known, at the Theatre Francais. She has left her natural son a fortune of one million of francs—about 40,000*l.* sterling.

Belgium has just lost the only man who stood at the head of the literature of the country. Mr. Dewer permanent Secretary to the Academy of Brussels, paid the debt of nature on Sunday last, at the age of 74.

Italy has just lost one of her most distinguished comic poets, Count Giraud, a Roman by birth, but of French extraction. He died, at Naples, on the 1st of October, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health.

On the 17th of October, after a painful and lingering illness, at Stephens.—Town, county of Louth, where she had resided for the last 17 years, Agnes, aged 74, wife of Wm. Galt, confidential manager to Mathew Fortescue, Esq.

On the 23d ult. at Whitcomb Park, Gloucestershire, in the 83d year of his age, Sir Wm. Hicks Beach, Bart., who for nearly 50 years had been an active and upright Magistrate.

Sunday last, about three o'clock, the Baron, and Baroness de Novol, who have been residing for some months at their villa at Barnes' green, Surrey, were walking within 200 yards of their residence, when the Baron suddenly fell down, and instantly expired.

Recently, in London, in the prime of life, the notorious Dr. Samuel Eady, an empiric of no ordinary celebrity, though originally known as one of the humble sons of an honest cooper of Huntingdom.

Guy, the driver of the Falmouth mail, died suddenly on Sunday last, at St. Austle, of apoplexy, when in the act of getting on the coach box.

On the 30th ult., at his seat, near Clontarf, Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq., M. P.

On the ditto at his seat, Ballybride, near Bray, the Hon. Randal Plunket, only brother of Lord Dunsany.

On the 24th ult., the Count Wimzingerode, in his 82d year.

On the 30th ult., at Appleshaw, Lieut.-Col. George Duke, in his 79th year.

On the 2d instant, at Exmouth House, Hastings, in his 69th year, Vincent Francis Rivaz, Esq., for many years partner of the late John Julius Angerstein, Esq. of Lloyd's Coffeehouse.

On the 6th instant, suddenly, Charles Farbury, Esq., of Leadenhall Street and Seymour Place, Euston Square, in his 57th year.

On the 5th inst., Mrs. Robertson, of Prince's Place, Covent Garden, in her 90th year.

On the 27th ult., suddenly, at Major Farrand's, The Grange, near Bingley, York, Thomas Athorpe, Esq., of The Hatch, near Windsor, Berks, late a Lieut.-Col. in his Majesty's Regt. of Royal Horse Guards.

At Toronto, Upper Canada, of cholera, Mr. Robert Heron, printer.

On the 4th inst., at her residence in Norwood, Mary Burton, widow of the late James Button, Esq. of Bethnal-green, in the 82d year of her age.

At Retreat Settlement, near Falmouth, Jamaica, on the 7th of September, Miss Eliza Allardice, leaving a numerous circle of friends and relations to lament her loss.

On the 8th inst., at Harwich, Susan Whinfield, widow of the late Rev. William Whinfield, B. D., late vicar of Ramsay and Dovercourt-cum-Harwich, Essex, aged 65.

On the 11th inst., Mr. Joseph Cable, of Crawford's-passage, Ray-street, Clerkenwell, ironfounder, aged 51.

The Carlists of France are getting some wisdom. They are turning their newspeper Editors into Priests:—M. de Genoude, the late Editor of the *Gazette de France* was consecrated Subdeacon at the ordination which took place at Versailles on the Saturday previous to the last Ember week. The day before he performed the functions of Sub-deacon, and chaunted the epistle at the first mass of a newly-ordained young priest. M. de Genoude is therefore now fairly embarked in the ecclesiastical state.

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